"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow, colder, increasing northwest winds today; tomorrow fair.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,899. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CENSORS' ORDERS SHOW TIGHT CURB ON GERMAN PRESS

State Department Gets Copies of Many Secret Telegrams Issued by Berlin.

WARNINGS ABOUT AMERICA

Our Vigorous Preparations Admitted, but Must Not Be "Overestimated."

AUSTRIAN DISCORD HIDDEN

Papers Are Instructed What to Print as Well What Is Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An exposure of German methods of dictation to and control over the press is contained in copies of secret telegrams issued to the press by the Berlin official censorship, copies of which have been obtained by the State Department and which were made public tonight.

These telegrams show not only that the German Government, through its official censorship, told the papers what they might not print, but likewise what they should print. The importance of the dispatches lies in the additional proof they offer that the German press cannot and does not reflect the attitude of the German people.

Some of the telegrams in the hands of the State Department deal with American war preparations and they indicate that, despite German newspaper statements to the contrary, the Berlin Government itself does not underestimate the ability of America to accomplish things.

One of the orders read:

Petit Parisien informs us that five American divisions, numbering 125,000 men, may be expected in France in the Autumn of 1917. It is urgently requested not to reproduce this information without some comment. We do not wish to underestimate the abilityof America to accomplish things, but must not, on the other hand, overestimate.

In order to bring a division over from America 75,000 tons must make the trip twice. Therefore, from the mere fact of lack of space, the transportation of such a body of troops within certain fixed time limits is impossible. Moreover, it is impossible to train these troops properly by Autumn. These facts, which have recently been discussed in the German war news, cannot be too strongly emphasized in the discussion of this French news.

There are repeated instructions prohibiting all mention of certain strikes and other signs of internal unrest, such as the following:

The publication and discussion of the resolution adopted in a strike meeting of the Leipsic unions and of a telegram sent to the Imperial Chancellor are not permissible.

There is no objection to the reprinting of the manifesto of the Independent Socialist Party in case it is adversely commented upon, even without irritating sharpness.

In the interest of a victorious carrying through of the war, which is endangered by every stoppage of work, expressions of the press which recommend a strike or express themselves otherwise in favor of a strike are forbidden. Utterances which are directed against strikes are indeed not subject to censorship, but it is supposed thereby that they are kept free from immoderate sharpness which could offer material for irritating the people.

Reports concerning disturbances in Königsberg, Prussia, and concerning a warning from the Commander of the First Army Corps, which followed in the Königsberg press, are not permissible.

News about excesses and unrest in Prague may not be published.

Austrian Dissent Suppressed.

Hostile discussions in the Austrian Parliament, which met last Spring, were to be carefully concealed, as shown by the following orders:

The discussions of the Austrian lower chamber may, for the present, be published only in such light as they are sent out by the official correspondence bureau.

The printing and discussion of the speeches in Parliament yesterday by the Austrian Deputies, Stransky, Korvosez, and Romanzak, are forbidden.

Last Spring a large number of Russians were repatriated from Switzerland through Germany with the definite purpose of spreading German propaganda in Russia. Concerning them, these instructions were given, the last superseding the first:

Nothing is to be published concerning the journey through Germany from Switzerland of Russian emigrants.

Instruction revised so that the reports from abroad concerning the journey through Germany of Russian emigrants may be published, but without comment.

The following were on the economic situation:

The publication is to be avoided of anything concerning the state of the clothing material business and concerning the purchase of clothing material in the occupied districts as well as in Switzerland.

The printing and discussion of the article, "Terrible Conditions in Warsaw for Obtaining the Necessities of Life," in No. 33 of Napszod of July 12 are not permissible.

It is not desired to discuss or even

Continued on Page Three.

British Captured 114,000 Men and 781 Guns During 1917

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The War Office has issued a summary of British captures and losses in the war during 1917.

The captures on all fronts numbered 114,544 prisoners and 781 guns. The losses numbered 28,379 prisoners and 166 guns. Totals by areas are:

Western Theatre—78,181 prisoners, 531 guns captured, and 27,200 prisoners and 166 guns lost.

Palestine—17,646 prisoners and 106 guns captured.

Mesopotamia—15,940 prisoners and 124 guns captured.

WEEK OF JAN. 14 TO UNLOAD CARS

McAdoo Calls for Intensive Effort by Consignees to End Freight Jam.

GARFIELD TO CO-OPERATE

Appoints Agents at Ports to Divert Coal—Roads Asked Their Capital Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A vigorous campaign to unload freight from cars and clear up congestion at railroad terminals, particularly in the New York City district, will be carried on during the week beginning Jan. 14—"Freight Moving Week"—under the supervision of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The plan was put forward today by Mr. McAdoo as an effective step to break up the freight jam. Because of the interruption to shipping resulting from inability to deliver bunker coal and foodstuffs to vessels, due to the congestion, conditions in France and Great Britain have become acute, according to advices received here. The immediate relief which can be afforded, Mr. McAdoo and his advisers believe, will depend largely on the spirit of co-operation shown.

Mr. McAdoo drove home this message today in an appeal to the public, in which he asked for the full co-operation of Governers, Mayors, and other public officials, as well as Chambers of Commerce and all other organizations throughout the nation. He asked that an organized effort be begun at once in every part of the country.

Reports at hand show that thousands of freight cars have been used for storage by consignees. This practice, Mr. McAdoo has determined, must be ended without delay. By beginning the campaign to unload cars Jan. 14 he hopes to have the terminal congestion practically cleared up when the high demurrage rates become effective Jan. 21.

Announces "Freight-Moving Week."

Here is Mr. McAdoo's appeal:

The movement of fuel, food, and other vital necessities is being seriously hampered by the congestion of loaded freight cars at important cities and terminals throughout the country. The congestion is particularly serious in the railroad terminals at the Port of New York. Unless freight is promptly removed by consignees from cars at terminals and from railroad stations it will be impossible to relieve the present situation.

Railroad cars cannot be used for warehouse purposes without grave injury to the American people. Railroad cars must be kept moving, and they must be utilized to their maximum capacity if the demands of the people for the necessaries of life and of the army and navy for essential munitions and supplies are to be met. It is an imperative duty of the hour for every citizen to do his utmost to move freight from cars and from railroad stations immediately upon its arrival.

Under the new demurrage order just issued, heavy charges for detention of freight cars will go into effect on and after Jan. 21. The whole nation should unite in a supreme effort to clear up the congestion at terminals before the demurrage orders goes into effect and to keep it cleared up thereafter.

I wish to appeal to the people of the United States to observe the week beginning Jan. 14 and ending Jan. 21 as "Freight Moving Week," and I earnestly request the Governors of the various States, the Public Utilities Commissioners, the Mayors of cities and towns, the State Councils of National Defense, the Federal and State Food and Fuel Administrators, the Chambers of Commerce, and other business organizations, business men and shippers generally, trucking com-

Continued on Page Three.

MOVE TO AVERT OWNERSHIP OF ROADS BY NATION

Senators Watson and Gallinger Offer Amendments to Limit Holding of Lines.

PAYMENT BASIS ASSAILED

Kruttschnitt Holds It Unfair to Reckon in the 1915 Earnings.

SEES PERMANENT CONTROL

Vanderlip Says It Looks as Though Day of Private Domination of Railways Had Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Opposition to the fundamental basis of compensation laid down in the bill now before Congress looking to completion of governmental control of the railroad systems of the country was voiced before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today by Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and A. P. Thom, counsel to the American Railway Association. Both declared that the scheme enunciated by President Wilson in his address to Congress last week and embraced in the pending bill to base compensation to the roads on the average of net operating incomes for the three years from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, would work a severe disadvantage to the railroads.

The year 1915, they said, was not a good one for the railroads, and to include it as one of the basic years would mean to arrive at a computation of net income far below a fair average. Besides, it was argued, the bill does not allow a fair return for huge expenditures made by the roads in the last few years. The railroads are not attempting to resist Government control, the witnesses said, but ask Congress for an adequate return on the property.

While the railroad representatives were before the committee a move was made in the Senate to block ultimate Government ownership. Senator Watson of Indiana, conservative Republican, offered an amendment to the pending bill to provide that Government control of the roads should terminate six months after the war.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, another old-line Republican, later offered an amendment to provide that the Government should relinquish control immediately after peace was declared.

The two Senators, while not speaking to the resolutions, did not hesitate to say afterward that a tendency appeared manifest in some quarters toward Government ownership as an outcome of the war control. They felt, it was explained, that this was not a fair attitude to assume toward the railroads in wartime, and that any move looking toward Government ownership ought to be taken entirely apart from the war.

The conservatives, it is believed, will muster an appreciable vote, but it seems doubtful if either amendment will prevail. The disposition of Congress, so far as indications go, will be to follow the President's scheme as enunciated in his message. Congress will work out details of compensation, based, it is believed, largely upon suggestions to be offered by Director General McAdoo before the committees in charge of the bill. The bill is expected to appear on the floor of House and Senate within two weeks.

In his testimony today Mr. Kruttschnidt said:

"The year 1915 was the worst the railroads have had in ten years. To be fair, the Government ought to take the year—or the two years immediately preceding the war—as the basis of compensation. The railroads merely want to protect their huge imvestment and to obtain an adequate return on it. We have no desire to oppose the Government's scheme of control."

Senator Cummins brought out that the average net operating income of the railroads from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, was approximately $960,000,000, and asked Mr. Kruttschnitt if he did not consider that ample.

"It is not when the losses to the railroads in income in 1915 are taken into account," was the reply. Mr. Kruttschnitt spoke of capital put into the railroads in 1917, and remarked that no allowance had been made in the bill for any return on that.

"That is one of the chief objections we have to the bill as drawn," he said. "Didn't you talk with the President on Government control before he issued

Continued on Page Three.

Rhondda Warns of a Food Pinch Coming; To Play Socialist In Organizing to Meet It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, in an interview given to Harold Begbie, referring to the intended rationing of the British people, says that for the remainder of the war he intends to play Socialist, but directly the war is over he will go back to individualism. "I believe," he adds, "that the driving force in human affairs is selfishness. No doubt matters were so arranged by a discerning Providence." He continued:

"Powers of organization are going to beat the Germans if the country will back me up. I am certain they have got to be beaten and can be beaten—beaten by the longer lasting powers of the British—and I will play Socialist to that end.

"But it is not going to be a pleasant experience for the British people. They must not think rationing is a cure or a limit to what is coming. For some time they will be hungry.

"People with property may find themselves without property. The State may have to turn farmer and butcher a few months later on, and things will be better, but there will be a testing time, and the test will be applied to the stomach of the Englishman, applied sharply."

Lord Rhondda spoke, says Mr. Begbie, of the real difficulty, which the rationers never seem to consider, the difficulty in getting things wherewith to ration 40,000,000 people here and the not inconsiderable millions who represent our allies. The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word "shortage" is not strong enough for the situation. Lord Rhondda could make a little go a long way, but his first difficulty is to get hold of this little, and, having got it, to make it go the whole way. That is, all around the earth and to the end of the curse. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the Indian people, called famine.

"I am not anxious about getting a certain amount of supplies," said Lord Rhondda. "My one anxiety is whether the nation will support me. I mean in their personal consumption when it comes to the real pinch. Is the spirit of England ready for the pinch? Is there a spirit among us which will bear the pinch when the pinch is past the smiling point? I wonder. Well, we shall soon see. The pinch is coming. It is going to be a sharp one. It is going to try British character to the last ounce of resisting power."

Begbie winds up with the remark that Hoover made to him long ago. Hoover said: "If you get food troubles here in England, as I think you may, don't attempt rationing. Your job over here is to get the stuff. Stick to that. Don't let anything turn you from it. Concentrate all you know on getting the stuff."

DELAYED LINERS GET COAL SUPPLY

Some of Those Held in Port 17 Days Receive Enough Fuel to Depart.

24 BARGES SUNK BY ICE

Hillquit Asks Mayor to Take Over All City Coal Yards—53 Schools Still Closed.

Ships ready to sail with supplies for the Allies and for American troops in France but delayed in ports in this country for the last seventeen days because of lack of coal, got more fuel yesterday than on any other day in that period, and a few of the larger vessels were thus able to depart for Europe.

The first mail for Europe in two weeks left an American port. The increased deliveries to ships, however, depleted the amount of coal received for New York City distribution, and only 25,000 tons arrived at piers. This was a little more than half the required daily supply.

The warmer weather made this decreased coal delivery less of a hardship to the city. The need was pressing, however, and this was shown by the number of hospitals and other institutions that told the Fuel Administration that they must have coal or close. The distribution of coal about the city was also hampered by the ice, and the day's deliveries showed a decrease over Sunday. Up to noon yesterday the railroads delivered 56,600 tons more of coal to New Jersey terminals.

Greatly increased speed was reported by the railroads in the handling of all classes of freight, including coal, because the orders of Director General McAdoo calling for the annulment of all dispensable passenger trains had relieved approximately 500 locomotives and 5,000 railroad men from the passenger service to the work of handling freight on lines running to New York Harbor. The fog, however, slowed down the operation of both freight and passenger trains, and the ice storm of Sunday night caused so many breaks in telegraph wires that trains were seriously interfered with, so the railroads were not able to achieve the efficiency in freight handling they had expected.

Ships Need 500,000 Tons.

Barges yesterday succeeded in delivering in and about New York Harbor a total of 48,404 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal, of which about 23,000 tons went to the ships. The ships, numbering approximately 125, which are now delayed in port need a total of about 500,000 tons of coal. There are now in barges at tidewater and on the rails at terminals a total of 300,450 tons of coal, bituminous and anthracite. In trains which will arrive within forty-eight hours are 132,600 tons of coal of all grades.

The improvement in the coal situation from now on depends not only on the railroads, but on barge deliveries. There were 300 empty barges, with capacity of 210,000 tons, waiting for cargoes at the railroad ports yesterday. They could not be loaded because the weather continued to make it difficult to extricate the frozen coal from the cars.

The barges which were loaded had their difficulties yesterday. Floating ice floes, which had caused the sinking of twenty-four coal barges in the last four days, continued to be a menace, and towboat skippers were cautious. The fog over the harbor made it necessary for the towboats to feel their way.

The coal on hand reported yesterday to A. H. Smith, Assistant Director of Railroads, was as follows:

	Dumped in Barges to Be Moved.	In Cars at Tidewater.	
	By Trains.		
Anthracite	40,800	38,000	142,350
Bituminous	26,250	28,150	85,300
Total	67,050	66,150	227,250

The coal in transit and nearing this city was as follows:

	Arrive in Next 24 Hours.	To Arrive in Following 24 Hours.
Anthracite	62,500	24,800
Bituminous	15,550	29,750
Total	78,050	54,550

City May Buy Coal.

The municipal authorities continued their efforts to alleviate the situation yesterday. The Mayor was called upon

Continued on Page Four.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Announces that the following will be the schedule of its trains from Washington: Train 85, 3:30 P. M.; 88, 9:00 P. M., effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7:15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman Reservations, 1198 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

Why Deerfoot Sausages Cost More
Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Southboro.—Advt.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK; EIGHT DEAD

Harry Luckenbach, Which Was Requisitioned by Pershing, Hit by Torpedo.

LEFT NEW YORK RECENTLY

2,798-Ton Steamer Was Part of Convoy of 24—Details of Attack Awaited.

The American steamship Harry Luckenbach, under charter to the United States Shipping Board, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of eight of her crew, according to a cable dispatch received here yesterday by her owners, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, 41 Whitehall Street.

The message did not state the date of the attack, the position of the steamship at the time, or the names of the members of the crew who were lost. She carried thirty officers and men exclusive of the naval gun crew of eleven.

The vessel was under command of Captain T. S. Jones, and left New York two weeks ago with a general cargo of munitions for France, but did not carry any ammunition except that for the naval guns abroad. She was part of a convoy of twenty-four ships.

Requisitioned by Pershing.

One of the officials of the Luckenbach Steamship Company stated that the Harry Luckenbach was at a French port on Oct. 15 when she was requisitioned by General Pershing as a supply vessel under the general requisition order of the United States Shipping Board. It is believed that the steamship was sunk in the English Channel when under convoy with other vessels bound for France.

The Harry Luckenbach was a single screw three-masted iron steamship that was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1881 as the Surrey, and was renamed the Michigan before being transferred to her present registry. She was of 2,798 gross tonnage, 300 feet long, 40 feet 2 inches beam, and 24 feet 5 inches depth of hold, and had a speed of ten knots.

The lost steamship is the fourth vessel of the company that has been sunk by German submarines. The others were the Jacob Luckenbach, sunk July 7, 1916; the Lewis Luckenbach, Oct. 14, 1917, and the D. N. Luckenbach, Oct. 27, 1917.

Five Killed in Former Sinking.

Five members of the crew of the D. N. Luckenbach were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

The J. L. Luckenbach of the same line had a narrow escape from being sunk off the French coast on Oct. 19, 1917, when she was attacked by a U-boat and had a four hours' running gun fight in which two of the naval gun crew and five of the ship's crew were wounded by shrapnel. The submarine exhausted her supply of torpedoes and could not use her deck guns effectively against the merchantman on account of the heavy seas.

The total tonnage of the four ships destroyed by submarines is 12,508. The manager of the Luckenbach Steamship Company has cabled to Captain Jones to send full details of the sinking of the Harry Luckenbach and the names of the men who were killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had received no report on the sinking of the steamer Harry Luckenbach, the American owners of which received word today that the vessel had been torpedoed.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK; 10 MEN LOST

London Announces Loss of a Warship Through U-Boat Attack in Mediterranean.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A British torpedo boat destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, according to an Admiralty announcement issued tonight.

All the officers of the destroyer were saved, but ten members of the crew were lost.

Plan to Mobilize 3,000,000 Workers to Carry on Economic Work of the War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mobilization of 3,000,000 workers for agriculture, shipbuilding, and war contract plants was intrusted today to the United States Employment Service by the Department of Labor. Tremendous expansion of the service is in progress in preparation for recruiting men necessary to carry on the economic work in support of the war. Solution of the labor shortage problem by this means is confidently proposed by the department and the co-operating labor organizations in answer to suggestions that conscription of labor is necessary. One early result is expected to be the placing of 400,000 mechanics in shipbuilding plants.

John B. Densmore of Montana, Solicitor for the Department of Labor, will be National Director of the employment service by appointment of Secretary Wilson. He will have as assistants Robert Watson of Massachusetts, and Charles T. Clayton of Maryland. Samuel J. Gompers of New York, son of the labor leader, will succeed Mr. Watson as the department's Chief Clerk.

It is officially announced that the employment service expects to cover the entire continent with a network of labor exchanges. These will recruit and transfer workers from one section to another, and eliminate the present chaotic situation of a surplus of workers in one region and a shortage in another.

In addition, the service expects to create a vast reservoir of labor to meet the increasing demands of the war industries by means of its two auxiliary bodies—the United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The creation of this labor surplus already is under way.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS BACK RUSSIANS; DENOUNCE POLICY OF CHANCELLOR; WILSON CONGRATULATES LLOYD GEORGE

President Praises Premier's War Aims Speech; Col. House Also Sends Message of Congratulation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's political correspondent says:

"The Prime Minister has received the most cordial telegram, expressing the congratulations of President Wilson and the American Government on his war aims speech. The policy affirmed by Lloyd George is warmly approved and the clearly defined aims emphatically indorsed."

The Times says that among many telegrams of approval which have reached the Prime Minister is a cordial message from Colonel House, who sends his "congratulations and felicitations" and expresses full agreement with the British national declaration of war aims.

APPOINT READING TO SUPREME POST

Will Be "High Commissioner and Special Ambassador" to the United States.

HEADS BRITISH ACTIVITIES

Work of the Various Organizations Here Had Resulted in Some Confusion.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice, has been appointed British High Commissioner and special Ambassador to the United States. Besides taking over the work of the Embassy in Washington, he will have charge of the work of the war mission and its establishments in New York and Washington.

The official announcement of Earl Reading's appointment says:

On the departure on leave of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice the King has been graciously pleased to appoint Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to be his High Commissioner in the United States in the character of an Ambassador Plenipotentiary on a special mission.

Lord Reading as High Commissioner and Special Ambassador will have full authority over the members of all British missions sent to the United States in connection with the active prosecution of the war and the labors of such missions will be completely under his direction and control.

Lord Northcliffe will remain in London as Chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States.

The appointment of the occupant of the second highest judicial position in England to a diplomatic post has no precedent in the annals of the British bench. It is presumed that it will be necessary to appoint a deputy to perform the duties of Chief Justice during his absence. Justice Darling acted in that capacity during Earl Reading's recent absence in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"Lord Reading's appointment will be a temporary one and will not involve his retirement from the position of Lord Chief Justice. Owing to the national work on which he has been engaged since the war, Lord Reading has been obliged to vacate his place on the bench at intervals. This has been possible only because the volume of cases has not been at normal level and there are sufficient Judges to cope with the business."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Combination of the functions which have been exercised by three agencies, diplomatic, financial, and war supplies, is the purpose of the appointment of Earl Reading as the situation is understood by Government officials here.

Some confusion has followed the independent operations of the Northcliffe war mission, the technical military and naval attachés bureau, and the diplomatic bureaus of the embassy proper. It has been found difficult for these commissions and agencies to transact business with the State Department, War and Navy Departments, and Treasury Department without overlapping.

When Mr. Balfour was in the United States the subject of a reorganization of the business methods of the embassy here was discussed, and plans were made for the relief of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at his own request, by an official specially trained in law, business, and finance.

It was felt that the diplomatic business of the embassy could be intrusted to the experienced hands of Colville Barclay, the present counselor; that General MacLachlan and Commodore Gaunt could continue to handle military and naval matters especially, and that financial and business problems could best be handled by the new official, who should be responsible for the work of all three branches and have the final voice in the decision of any questions that might arise.

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES PRAISE TO READING

Points Out Enormous Task Facing the New British High Commissioner.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Viscount Northcliffe, head of the British mission to the United States, in London, in a

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York. Mat. Tomorrow. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

BRITISH LABOR ACCEPTS A TRUCE

Willing to Co-operate for the Present in Premier's Man-Power Program.

HENDERSON STILL WAVERS

Press Backs Lloyd George Speech, Calling It Reply to the Bolsheviki.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lloyd George has "a magnificent press" on his speech. His statement is not precisely what it would have been if he had been speaking his own untrammeled personal judgment or that of his Cabinet. But at least he had a copy reader's advantage of licking into shape the joint product of many counsels. Saturday's statement has unity and coherence and is not subject to Albert Thomas's criticism of the answer to President Wilson's demand for a statement of war aims a year ago, which was that it was "an artificial agreement based on phrases and words altered and realtered."

In this case the differences were ironed out before the pronouncement was prepared.

Nevertheless, so many and such important subjects are treated that there is still need of lucidation in spots, and throughout the mass of approving comment this morning a note of inconclusiveness persists. This is noticeably true of the labor expressions. While the pacifists, like Philip Snowden and Ramsey MacDonald, comment with self-consciousness on what they claim as a victory over the policy of a knock-out blow, the more responsible labor comment, like Arthur Henderson's, suggests only conditional and temporary acceptance of the Government's position.

Of course, the Premier has been dealing with labor demands resting upon previous agreements entered into with the Government, which gave labor a strangle hold on the vital problem of man power with which Lloyd George was struggling, as now appears, successfully. That was the condition which forced the statement and shaped it, though the Russian negotiations made it timely for interallied reasons.

Labor is understood to have consented to the broad question, but on canceling the old agreement Henderson reserves his decision. In effect he tells the allied Governments to go ahead and settle the war if they can. Labor gives an other lease, terminable at will.

Indeed, Henderson's statement itself is a general notice of re-entry by labor. His language admits no doubt as to the deliberate purpose to proceed with the effort for an international bloc to bring about peace.

"In some respects," says Henderson in his opening sentence, "Lloyd George's statement embodies the declared principles and objects which labor at its conference defined as the essential war aims." Henderson concludes with a significant statement that "British labor has now reached an agreement upon war aims. We are now making every effort to arrange another interallied conference as preliminary to a complete conference of the whole labor movement of the world; and we desire nothing more than to have the freest and fullest joint discussion with the representatives of labor, first among our allies and then with neutrals and with our present enemies."

Such language seems susceptible of only one construction.

Choice Now Offered to Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London Times, in an editorial today, after asserting that there is good reason for Lloyd George's claim that in his statement of war aims on Saturday he was speaking not merely the mind of the Government but that of the nation and the empire as a whole, says:

"To the enemy and to the Bolsheviki the Prime Minister has now made a reply. He has spoken with a moderation that may disconcert some tried friends of the Allies and may even lend itself to enemy misrepresentation.

"His evident desire was to let no phrase outrun the realities of the present military position, but at the same time he spoke with a frankness that can leave no doubt in the mind of friend or

Continued on Page Two.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

PLEA FOR OCCUPIED LANDS

Teuton Social Democrats Demand Untrammeled Expression of Will.

ONLY WAY TO SURE PEACE

Harden Also Attacks the Teuton Schemes for Annexing Territory.

OTHER PARTIES WITH ARMY

Chancellor Gives Their Leaders Reassuring Account of Military and Political Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—At meetings which the Vorwärts alludes to as "perhaps the most momentous" since August, 1914, the Social Democratic Party, says a Berlin dispatch, has adopted a resolution setting forth that, in view of the occurrences at Brest-Litovsk and the annexationists' attack on the people's right of self-determination, the party again declares that a lasting peace is only possible if the democratic principle of self-determination is honestly carried out. The party demands that free and absolutely independent expression of will shall be guaranteed to the peoples concerned.

The Social Democratic Party also approved its representatives' standpoint in the Main Committee of the Reichstag and has resolved resolutely to combat the misuse of the right of self-determination for the purpose of disguised annexations.

Harden Attacks Annexation Plan.

Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft scathingly condemns Austro-German plans for annexations in the east. He asserts that a broad chasm still yawns between the two parties at Brest-Litovsk, and that if the demands of the Central Powers to annex or join the territories in question to the last empires in Europe, then there will again be only an armistice, and there will be no lasting and honorable peace with Russia, which country will not eternally wear Lenine's red livery or be satisfied with the disintegration and communistic dwarf communities.

Herr Harden says that even were the Letts, Lithuanians, Livonians, and Esthonians, who for five centuries have been opposed to all Germanism, contrary to all expectations, to vote for union with the German Empire, Germany would be obliged to refuse that union, for its body cannot bear fresh foreign elements, and it does not desire, by provoking the deep hostility of the Russian people, which before 1950 will comprise 200,000,000 souls, to brew a consoling draught for its western enemies.

The key to the temple of peace, Herr Harden says, lies in the Capitol at Washington.

The Vorwärts publishes speeches delivered before the Reichstag Main Committee by Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialist Party in the Reichstag, and Hugo Haase, the Minority Socialist leader, condemning what they termed the annexationist projects of the German Government, as disclosed at Brest-Litovsk.

Herr Scheidemann said there was no doubt that the Reichstag majority adhered to its declaration of last Summer against forced annexations and contributions, and that the Socialists and other large circles in Germany saw a contradiction between the statements of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk on Dec. 25, declaring for peace without annexations and indemnities, and on Dec. 28, when the German proposals regarding occupied Russian territory were made. He asserted the position of the Chancellor would be untenable if he departed from the standpoint of the right of self-determination of peoples.

Herr Scheidemann declared the Socialists "stand for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding:

"Just as resolutely as we opposed the annexationist politicians of the Entente, we combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

Herr Haase said the German proposals of Dec. 28 constituted a veiled claim to annexations.

Von Kuehlmann Under Fire.

In the meantime the annexationists are making every effort to overthrow Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, certain serious consequences, according to the Tageblatt, being threatened openly if he stays in office. The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung violently attacks Dr. von Kühlmann's conduct at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. It regards any further co-operation between the army command and Dr. von Kühlmann as impossible.

The National Liberal Party of Brandenburg Province at a meeting yesterday took the point of view that the demands of the supreme army command in the east and west must be decisive. It was agreed that the peace terms must be such as would guarantee Germany's future and be approved by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Admiral von Tirpitz, voicing the demands of the Fatherland Party and the Pan Germans regarding the negotiations

Entente to Recognize Independence of Ukraine

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—"France's initiative in the recognition of Finland as an independent State establishes a most unusual and interesting precedent," says the Matin, in an article explaining the reasons for recognition.

"We can add concerning recognition of the Ukraine that our attitude and intentions are identical and that a high commissioner, who has been sent to Kiev by the Allies, will make it known to the Rada.

"We must not interpret this action as a desire on our part to dismember Russia, but rather it is a firm desire to remedy the state of anarchy existing in that unhappy land and assist each separate region to attain a form of government which in future shall assure the durable existence of the Russian federation."

with Russia, has telegraphed to Chancellor von Hertling formally commending the firm stand taken by the Chancellor toward the Russian demands. In the position taken by Russia, says the Admiral, is seen "the fruit of ten days' work of the Entente." He claims the transfer of the negotiations to Stockholm would constitute a decisive step on the path to a general peace which would have no regard for Germany's vital needs.

Chancellor von Hertling received a number of party leaders yesterday, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says, and gave them a reassuring account of the military and political situation. He also discussed a number of personal questions, possibly with reference to General von Ludendorff, whose resignation has been reported and denied. As a result of what the Chancellor was able to report, the newspaper says, all grounds for disquietude may be regarded has having been removed.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, and Dr. von Wimmer, the Austrian Minister of Finance, have arrived in Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A telegram from Brest-Litovsk to Amsterdam gives a wireless message sent to M. Joffe, Chairman of the Russian delegation, by Foreign Minister von Kühlmann for the German delegation, Foreign Minister Czernin for the Austrians, Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey for the Turks and Minister of Justice Popoff for the Bulgarians.

It recalls the fact that when the Central Powers outlined the terms on which they were willing to make peace they stipulated that these terms would be valid only if all the belligerents bound themselves within a certain period to observe them. The Russians then fixed ten days as the period in which the other belligerents were to decide whether to join in the negotiations, but although this time elapsed Jan. 4, nothing has been heard from them.

Another telegram from Brest-Litovsk states that informal discussions there on Friday between the Germans and the Ukrainians took a direction favorable to Germany.

LUDENDORFF CONSENTS TO STICK TO HIS POST

Friction Caused by Interference of Himself and Hindenburg in Matters Political.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—The denial issued by the Wolff Bureau regarding reports that General Ludendorff has tendered his resignation to the Kaiser may be accepted as accurate, but does not dispose of the whole matter.

For some time past, as several German papers admit, interference by the two army heads in political matters has been the subject of a great deal of discussion in political and parliamentary circles.

On the one hand, it is resented a good deal, while the Pan Germans naturally openly boast of their trump card at headquarters.

Things came to a head the other day when both Hindenburg and Ludendorff went to Berlin, and there can be little doubt that they made their attitude as to the peace negotiations quite clear. The soldiers make little secret of their Pan-German leanings, as is evidenced by a constant stream of telegrams to all sorts of Pan-German organizations, and they never register the slightest objection to being hailed as the great and powerful political Pan-German leaders. They are called into council on all important political matters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7.—The fact that von Kuehlmann's unpopularity is suddenly discussed so openly by the whole German press occasions some surprise. The papers blame von Kuehlmann for Ludendorff's threatened resignation, and the Annexationist press especially is using this scare to get rid of the Foreign Secretary.

The Lokal-Anzeiger learns, however, that "the Chancellor yesterday received various party leaders, giving them a satisfactory declaration regarding the present military and political situation. It is certain that personal questions also were discussed, and it appeared that there were no reasons for disquietude."

This would make it appear that Ludendorff is to remain. It is also probable that von Keuhlmann will be allowed to stay, in order not to create the impression abroad that the German military caste has once more won the day.

Von Keuhlmann appears to have had a difference in opinion with the military authorities on Dec. 22, that is, even before the declaration of Dec. 25 at Brest-Litovsk. The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung says that the statements that von Kuehlmann was acting in agreement with the military leadership were intended to mislead public opinion.

This paper, and also the annexationist Koelnische Volkszeitung, openly state that the people confront the painful, though not difficult, fate of deciding between Ludendorff and Hindenburg or Hertling and von Kuehlmann, and that people will naturally rally around the former to be led to a "victorious German peace."

Nevertheless, the divergence of opinion must have reached a fairly acute stage to allow Ludendorff's resignation to be used as a lever.

TROTZKY CLOSES UP FRANCE'S BUREAU

Also Recalls French Officers from the War Area—Angered by Propaganda.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail says that General Nissel, head of the French military mission, replied to Foreign Minister Trotzky's complaint respecting French military propaganda by stating that certain news received from Stockholm had been issued by a young officer by mistake. The General promised that no such mistake would be made again. M. Trotzky replied with a demand that the officer in question leave Russia.

The correspondent adds that it is a pity that some of the allied diplomats pretend to ignore M. Trotzky, while in fact they are obliged to recognize his authority.

Referring to the same incident, a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says M. Trotzky ordered the immediate closing of the French bureau, the removal of the wireless apparatus, and the immediate recall to Petrograd of French officers in the war area.

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE HALTED BY WEATHER

Germans Unlikely to Do Much This Month and Perhaps Not Next Month, British Think.

THAW IS FOLLOWED BY COLD

Operations Are Made Impossible, but Great German Preparations Are Evidently Making.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 7.—There is little to record on the western front except the weather, for all is quiet on the line save for spasmodic gunning, and even that is less—extraordinarily less—than the British have known for nine months or more since the beginning of last year's battles.

After all that ferocious fighting both sides are taking advantage of this hard and early Winter to rest their troops and give them mental as well as physical change from the nerve-racking strain of the battlefields. British battalions who have the luck to be in rest billets are glad of the respite, glad to play games of football instead of charging pillboxes, glad to hurl snowballs at each other instead of bombs at the enemy, glad to laugh through two hours of uproarious mirth in wooden huts, where the divisional follies refuse to take the world or the war more seriously than the funny old pantomime.

They are good days of rest for men who have been seldom out of the line since the battle of Arras, in April, and whatever happens in this new year of fate they will be heartened to face it with new courage and new strength.

The troops in the line are not having a gay time, for it is a cold, white hell out there, and there is no fun for the men in the icebound trenches or the frozen shell holes, nor for the ration parties who go up at night over duckboards as slippery as slides, nor for the horse transport, with their poor beasts staggering and falling on the way up to the dumps, nor for the sentries who stand behind the iron-hard sandbags, staring through the white mist with frostbitten noses and ice in their eyebrows. But even for them frost is better than rain, and all things can be endured without grousing as long as the guns keep quiet.

Frost is better than rain, but there are signs that the frost is breaking, and that a great thaw is beginning which will turn Flanders again into a quagmire and all battlefields into slush and the roads into impassable tracks for wagons and cars.

Thaw Stops Operations.

Last night the barometer lost its morale, and rain and sleet fell over the snow fields. It was a sudden and rapid thaw which made all the trees weep great teardrops and all the gables of the French cottages drip melting snow into the gutters, and hard roadways soften a little into sludgy mud. This morning they hardened again and became so slippery that the dispatch riders staggered about on cycles in a drunken way, wagon wheels went round without gripping the ground, and lorries went one yard forward and two back, and those which set out bravely on a far journey could not get beyond laughing range of headquarters. One of the officers spent an hour trying to get his car out of a lane which leads to the high road, and then abandoned the vain endeavor.

If the thaw continues the roads will burst and break as badly as in the early months last year, when their outer crust collapsed and the soil billowed up in waves, and the journey from any village on the Somme to fighting headquarters was a wild adventure for any motorist, which ended as a rule in ecmplete breakdown and frightful language. That will put a great strain on that mystic and maligned letter which holds all a soldier's comforts in line or out of it and all the material of war and all the means of transport, but the enemy will have no advantage, and any designs he may be making will be thwarted by this condition of the ground.

So I think that January will pass without big battles and with luck February. It is, perhaps, in March that we must look for the threatened enemy offensive for which, beyond all doubt, he is making preparations behind his lines—preparations which include hospital accommodation for thousands of men.

But by the Ides of March other counsels may prevail, for it is only on the last hazard, I believe, that the enemy will order this new sacrifice of German manhood, and the German nation may refuse to countersign the order for that blood.

The British offensive lines are strong, and if the Germans attack in massed assaults as at Verdun there will be a fearful price exacted.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 6.—Back from leave to snowbound France! The luck of the men who had fourteen days' leave, covering Christmas and New Year's Day, is coming to an end with every boat which brings them back to France, back to the trenches, back to the mystery of another year of war which hides its secret for a while behind the snow.

It was a cold passage on yesterday's boat, and when the lights went out there came from a crowd of men sitting tightly packed on the lower deck a rasping chorus of hacking and coughing. They were not talkative, these soldiers, and sat humped over their packs rather silent except for that chorus of coughing. They seemed to be thinking back to the things they had done and seen in "Blighty," and forward to the things they would have to do in another year of war. It was like coming back to another world. Though there is less than two hours between one side and the other, it is another world, with a strange, separate, secret life of which nothing is known by the people who are not out here, although millions of words have been written about it, and the men go home and try to tell and cannot because it is so hard to begin at the beginning.

Opposing Armies Still Snowbound.

France is still deep in snow, and the armies are snowbound and frostbound. Staff cars that went away from the port up the long, straight roads that lead toward the front shed long streams of light ahead of them which gleamed upon hummocks of snow piled high on the roadside and glistening like the sugar crystals that used to appear on English tea tables in the old days of peace and plenty. The gables of French cottages, covered with white ice, were like the witch's cottage in "Hänsel und Gretel," and the woods were white as the pillars of a Gothic church, with snow frozen to their bare branches. Derelict cars lay up in the snowdrifts; a broken wagon was tilted in a ditch, and a group of soldiers gathered around a horse that had fallen on the slippery road. For mile after mile long black columns of motor trucks lined the roadways with their drivers asleep inside, and into the silence of the frosty night there rang out the sharp clink of horses' hoofs as some transport wagons passed.

German Gunfire Is Fierce.

It appears as if old Fritz, as the British call the enemy, was not doing very much for the moment. Like them, he is snow bound and ice bound, and there is not much activity on the roads behind his lines. His gunfire is still fierce at times, in sudden bursts of fury against Passchendaele and the back areas around the Ypres salient and near Havrincourt and the British defensive lines in the Cambrai sector and in many others of the old bad places where there has never been an absolute respite from shellfire for three years or more.

In the bright light over the snowfields his planes come out to direct the fire of his guns against British batteries with high explosives and gas shells, and he has attempted several raids, as for example the one yesterday near Bullecourt, where after a sudden barrage his raiding parties jumped one of the British posts and then came under quick rifle fire which killed and wounded many of them, so that the snow was red with their blood outside the British wire entanglements.

All that is the old style of Winter warfare, which has no more than local significance and is just to keep the fires of war smoldering before they are stoked up again for the great furnace of battle. The British armies and the enemy's are waiting for the snow to melt. After that they will wait again a little while, I think, for the thaw to end and the wind to dry the mud and ooze and slime which will fill the trenches and upheave the roads and bog the guns. Then in Spring, the early Spring, before the first leaves are on the trees, the secret which now lies hidden behind the snow will be revealed and we shall know what new plans have been made by those German Generals who are listening to the pulse-beats of the world and of their own people, wondering what their next card shall be in this gamble with life and death.

Final German Offensive Forecast.

Behind the lines they are clearing certain areas of civilian inhabitants to make room for troops. Word has been passed to their soldiers and comes to us through prisoners that a blow will be delivered against the Allies if their hopes of peace fail them. They count on settling with Russia, so that if there is no general peace they will be able to transfer all their weight against the western front. The menace of all that cannot be ignored, and it is possible that when the snows melt and the ground becomes hard again after the thaw the allied armies may be put on the defensive against a great concentration of guns and men moving forward in massed attacks in a last desperate attempt to gain a decision at any cost.

That is not a bright thought at the beginning of a new year of war, for there will be great slaughter then in the fields of France; but it is my opinion that before that has a chance of happening the enemy will make a desperate bid for peace, because Germany knows the strength of the allied defense and, with utter and permanent ruin to her race, cannot pour out that river of blood which will flow from her last reserves of manhood in the Spring, if she decides upon that last assault.

WOULD HOLD VENICE AT ANY SACRIFICE

Whitney Warren Says Italian Patriots Prefer Destruction to Surrender.

PIAVE DEFENSE IMPERATIVE

He Exhorts Allies to Recognize the Disaster Involved in a Renewal of the Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The third and last article by Whitney Warren on Italian conditions appears in today's issue of L'Homme Libre. It deals with the military situation, and reads as follows:

"I take up the military situation last because it is so intimately subordinate to the moral and economic situation. Let us suppose an Italy in good political health, possessing all it now lacks and an army that had not known such a defeat as that of October, still full of élan and confidence. Little by little she has recovered her equilibrium, and we have seen wonderful exploits which only a real army is capable of performing.

Imperative to Hold the Piave.

"But the Entente Powers must understand the necessity of not losing sight for a single instant of the Italian battlefield. It is perhaps there that they will obtain the decision of the war. At the beginning of the retreat, when no one knew the capacity for resistance of the troops, and when every commander was in doubt as to what he could demand of them after the confusion that followed the retreat from the Carso, the Commander in Chief saw the possibility of falling back all the way to the Adige. The line of the Piave was considered only as something provisional. But now it has become a definite line. It is necessary at all costs to hold on the Piave. It is necessary at all costs to keep Monte Grappa, and if by chance it is lost to the Italians to make it impossible for the conqueror. This is the only means of imposing silence upon the voices in the rear which, encouraged by the Bolshevist treason, continue to propagate their abominable doctrine of defection.

"It is now quite likely that it may become necessary to defend Venice. The sentimental question must be discussed only for a moment. Venice, which no one loves more than I; Venice, where I passed the best hours of my life as an artist, should be exposed to all the dangers of a bombardment if necessity arises. Up to the present, by reason of the personal intervention of the Pope, the Austrians have spared it. They fly above it, but drop no bombs. But I do not like this pity if it makes Italians think that under no circumstances must any risk be taken with their city that is unique in all the world. For Venice is not only an object of art; it is the only Eastern port that Italy possesses that has any value, aside from that of Brindisi. Therefore, if Venice some day is given over to the enemy without any defense, the whole Adriatic is likewise ceded. Venice, in the hands of the Germans and Austrians, will not be considered as a jewel. Some of the people who preach today of the uselessness and cruelty of submitting it to irreparable damage will then be the first to discover its military and maritime value. They will then see that Italy has lost one of her most powerful arms, and under cover of this argument will renew their machinations for immediate peace.

Would Defend Venice at All Costs.

"Let Venice perish rather than be abandoned. In all my travels in Italy I have found no real patriot who does not hold this opinion. The maintenance of the Piave line which covers Venice is above all the one vital condition of a common victory. The loss of the Piave would perhaps mean that the cause of the Entente was irremediably compromised in that the Central Empires would then become masters of the Italian peninsula and Europe would be plunged into the miseries of the Middle Ages. The season has momentarily checked any great offensive on this front; but Winter is not eternal, and the short respite now given the Italian and allied armies should be employed, minute by minute, not only to consolidate the defense, but to prepare an offense and to complete the fraternity of the chiefs of the different troops who are henceforth to battle side by side.

"Internal enemies are sending out lying rumors that it is difficult to establish accord between the Italians and their allies. They speculate shamefully with such suggestions. I have seen too much effect of their work not to say that we must keep on guard. Cordiality, always cordiality, and still more cordiality—nothing is more necessary for the Allies before the danger that menaces everywhere. If any attention is paid to the vain quarrels of amour propre the enemy will be victorious in Italy as elsewhere."

GUNFIRE IS HEAVY ON WESTERN FRONT

Ypres, Cambrai, and Verdun Sectors Are the Scenes of the Greatest Activity.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, (via London.)—Heavy artillery fighting is going on in Flanders and France, but infantry operations are of a minor nature, according to the official statement from Great Headquarters, which reads:

Western Theatre.—Violent artillery duels developed during the afternoon on the salient position east of Ypres and on isolated sectors between the roads leading from Arras and Peronne to Cambrai.

Between the Miette and the Aisne and on both sides of the Ornes and the west bank of the Moselle artillery and mine firing increased.

The infantry activity was limited to forefield reconnoissances.

The text of the report says:

On Saturday a strong reconnoissance was made toward the Hatum and Jabir defenses, the former being destroyed by us. Airplanes co-operated with our artillery, who did great execution on the enemy's infantry in the open with direct observation at effective range. The enemy suffered severe casualties from both our artillery and rifle fire.

The evening official communication says:

The increased firing activity in the salient position northeast of Ypres continues.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Tonight's report from British Headquarters in France says:

A raid attempted early this morning southeast of Ypres was repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire.

The hostile artillery was active this afternoon in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

The day bulletin says only that "there was occasional hostile artillery activity southeast of Messines."

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Heavy artillery fire took place last night near Bezonvaux and Chambrettes, northeast of Verdun, according to the War Office bulletin today. It says:

In the Champagne our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the region of Mont Haut.

On the left bank of the Meuse our troops repulsed an attempted German raid upon our lines north of Hill 304. On the right bank the artillery fighting attained keen intensity during the course of the night in the region of Bezonvaux and Chambrettes. In the sector north of St. Mihiel a French patrol took prisoners. Nothing else of importance took place on the remainder of the front.

During the day of Jan. 5 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and a fifth by our special guns.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

Both artilleries displayed activity today north of St. Quentin and in Upper Alsace, in the region north of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

BRITISH ARE ACTIVE ON THE PIAVE FRONT

Patrols Cross the River and Artillery Shells Austro-German Bases.

GUN DUELS INTENSIFIED

Italians Bombard Enemy Transports and Moving Columns on the Asiago Plateau.

ROME, Jan. 7.—British patrols have again crossed the Piave River, the War Office announces. They forced passages at various points, causing alarm in the enemy lines.

Increased artillery activity on both sides is reported from the Giudicaria and Lagarina Valleys, on the Trentino front. Italian batteries on the Asiago Plateau effectively bombarded enemy transports and moving columns, while the French and British repeatedly shelled Austro-German positions east of the Piave with excellent results.

The text of the communication follows:

There have been reciprocal bursts of artillery fire between Praso and Cimego in the Giudicaria Valley, and more intense activity on the part of medium calibre enemy guns in the Zugna region of the Lagarina Valley. On the Asiago Plateau our batteries made effective shots against enemy transports and troops on the march behind the lines.

There has also been activity by reconnoitring detachments. North of Costalunga Austrian parties were driven back and followed up by our patrols, which made a few prisoners. Violent concentrations of fire by our batteries against enemy positions between the Frenzela Valley and the Brenta Valley have been answered by persistent shelling of our lines. Enemy positions and the rear areas between Vidor and Ponte della Friuli have been repeatedly shelled with excellent results by French and British batteries.

At some points British patrols have forced the Piave and caused alarm in the enemy's lines. On the plain there has been moderate artillery activity.

FIGHTING ON MUD BANKS.

How Italian Sailors Killed or Captured Austrian River Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 5, (Delayed.)—On the extreme northeastern edge of the Venetian Lagoon there are some strips of land which have been raised to the dignity of being called the Italian first line of defense. Neither great masses of men nor carts and motor trucks transporting supplies could be employed there, the ground being too narrow to accommodate any but small contingents. There individual bravery acquires an importance which it would not have in other circumstances. A picked patrol of gunners is worth a large calibre battery.

Imagine a long bank, on one side sloping to the river, which is fringed with a forest of reeds, while the other side is marshy. Across the river can be seen the tops of a few trees and houses, which represent the enemy's advanced line. On these strips of land groups of Italian sailors and machine gunners oppose the enemy, preventing his advance.

A few days ago the Austrians conceived the idea of attacking the Italian lines by crossing the river and establishing a bridgehead on the opposite bank. Twenty soldiers of the Thirty-first Honved Regiment silently embarked in a boat with three days' rations, one machine gun, and plenty of ammunition. Favored by the darkness, they crossed the river silently, reached the mudbank and hid the boat and themselves among the reeds. The Italian sentinels had noticed their landing, but thought it would not matter if they remained all night in the damp, penetrating cold, which would make it easier to beat them next morning.

At dawn the Austro-German cannon opened fire on the Italian lines to help the Honveds, who, meanwhile, had put up their machine gun. But the Italian sailors were ready for them. Heedless of the bombardment, they threw a hail of projectiles from their machine guns upon the Austrians, who found themselves fired at from both sides. After a short struggle an Austrian Lieutenant was seen to jump into the boat with only one-third of his men, trying desperately to row across the river and rejoin his main body, but his boat was hit in midstream and sunk. The officer was seen trying to reach the bank by swimming, but the current drew him under, and he did not appear again. The Austrians who remained on the bank surrendered, and their munitions and food fell into the hands of the Italians.

ROCKEFELLER MAKES UP $5,500,000 FOR WAR AID

Money Spent in 1917 by Foundation from Its Principal Fund Restored by His Gift.

John D. Rockefeller has given $5,500,000 more to the Rockefeller Foundation. The gift was announced yesterday, with the explanation that it was designed to make up $5,000,000 of the Foundation's principal spent in the last year because of unprecedented demands of war relief work.

Mr. Rockefeller's letter conveying the donation read:

Dec. 29, 1917.

The Rockefeller Foundation:

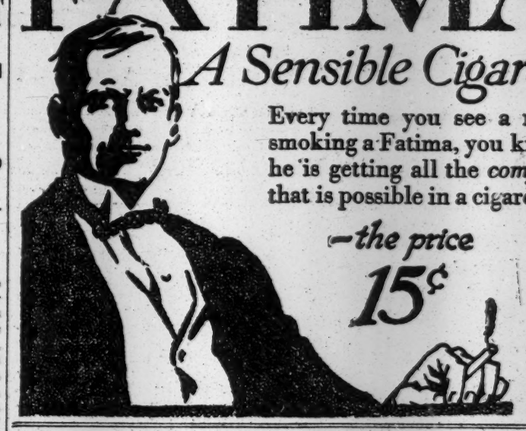
Gentlemen: In view of the increasing demands upon the funds of the foundation arising in connection with the war, and having in mind particularly the large contributions made to the American Red Cross war fund and the war work of the Young Men's Christian Association, I inclose herewith my check for $5,500,000, to be used as the foundation may see fit for furthering its corporate purposes. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. George R. Vincent, President of the foundation, in announcing the gift said that it was hoped that this additional sum would make it unnecessary for the foundation at present to draw further upon its principal fund. During 1917, in addition to the income, $5,000,000 of the principal fund of the foundation was appropriated and the Trustees gave authority to spend $5,000,000 more of the principal if necessary.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



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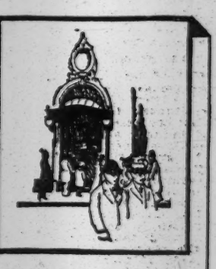

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As an indication of the soundness of The Mercantile consider the men who compose the directorate: men in responsible positions; men of notable achievement, yet still progressing. Such a board, with officers chosen by the same standard, is an invitation to individuals and firms of the same type.

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JOHN McHUGH, *Vice-President, Mechanics and Metals National Bank*
THEODORE F. MERSHON, *Vice-President & Gen.-Mgr. Nat'l Cloak & Suit Company*
ALBERT G. MILBANK, *Milbank & Nichols, Lawyers*
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SHERBURNE PRESCOTT, *Treasurer Anglo-Amer. Cotton Prod. Corp.*
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Continued from Page One.

foe that the peace conditions now outlined are the irreducible minimum of the allied terms and that if they be rejected or not accepted they will in future require adaptation to greater sacrifices which Britain and her allies have resolved to sustain in their pursuit of a lasting peace.

"If the Bolsheviki of Russia desired an outspoken definition of the allied position in regard to them and their country, they cannot complain of lack of fulfillment of their wish. They now have an opportunity to prove both their own sincerity and their fitness for the immense responsibilities they have assumed: they have been called pro-German and their friends have protested that the epithet is undeserved.

"Lloyd George now holds before their eyes two prospects. They may, on the one hand, merit the confidence and receive the support of the British, French, Italian, and American democracies in striving to save their country from Prussian thralldom, or they may do what in them lies to condemn the people of Russia to a 'condition of complete economic and ultimate political enslavement to Germany.'"

Terms for the Idealists.

The Daily Mail says Lloyd George demonstrated that the allied war aims are "capable of being expressed in terms which are fully acceptable to the most idealistic of the leaders of the now dominant power in Russia and to the most advanced members of the Labor Party in this country. The Prime Minister, indeed, adopted wholeheartedly the most ultra-modern phrases of the Bolsheviki, and showed that they are only new ways of expressing the meaning and intention of Great Britain and the empire."

The Daily News says:

"The considered and comprehensive backing behind Lloyd George's utterance was emphasized by his announcement that he had not only consulted the Labor Party, but had had the benefit of the counsel of Asquith and Viscount Grey. So far as this country is concerned, therefore, the speech may be taken to represent fairly well the responsible mind of the nation and brings us and, we may take it, our Allies generally into line with the policy which President Wilson has consistently formulated."

The Daily Telegraph rejoices that Lloyd George asserted he was speaking on behalf of the United British nation and says:

"This affirmation of national unity will remove a load of anxiety from many troubled minds. Britain entered the war with such an inspiriting sense of unity as she had hardly known before in her long history. It carried her forward and supported her as nothing else could have done during the opening stages of the conflict, and without t we honestly do not believe we could have raised the armies which now uphold our cause.

"That sense of unity and feeling of oneness, issuing in almost universal readiness to make sacrifices for the common good, had visibly decreased after three years and a half of war, and our enemies have taken great comfort from the nope that on no subject should we be more divided than on this very subject of war aims. We do not pretend, of course, that there is anything like unanimity of opinion as to the economic terms on which peace should be based, but without minimizing the importance of this particular difference, the broad fact remains that all the primary essentials of peace terms are included in the Prime Minister's statement, and that if we have national unity on these we shall stand in a position of inexpugnable strength."

Called Triumph for Lloyd George.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—If the country's opinion, as is probable in the present case, can be judged by expressions in the London press, it may be said that never before has Premier Lloyd George won such general approval as is given to his statement of Saturday concerning Great Britain's war aims.

Interest is now focused on the question as to how the statement will be received in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and, not the least, in Russia.

The Manchester Guardian says the Premier's clear and comprehensive statement of Great Britain's aims is a great gain, especially as it was made in the name of the Opposition as well as the Government, but that the gain would have been still greater had the statement been made in the name of the whole Western alliance and embodied in a formal declaration as to the authority of which there could be no doubt.

The Guardian believes that repudiation of any intention to disrupt the German or Austrian State is valuable and may not be without effect in those countries. It says, however, that it misses in the Premier's speech any response to the effort which the present Russian Government is putting forth under the greatest difficulties to make the principles of national freedom a reality in the parts of Russian territory now under military occupation by the Central Powers. The newspaper considers it neither wise nor generous to assume that Russia's efforts must of necessity fail and to take the view in advance that this great region will be handed over to the war lords of Germany and Austria.

Sees Immediate Effect.

The Westminster Gazette says the Premier's speech was a clear and moderate statement, and demonstrated its value at once in the drawing together of the various parties in the country. It continues:

"Doubts raised by the vague, splashing language of some Government spokesmen were removed. The Allies were brought into line with President Wilson's declarations and with what is sound and useful in the Russian formula. Even the pacifists are pacified. We hope that all parties will now carry their assent to its logical conclusion. This conclusion is that, having accepted these definitions, we must be prepared for all effort and sacrifice to make them good."

The Standard sees no reason for expecting any response from Germany which will bring in sight an early peace. "Only when the Huns are beaten and know they are beaten," it asserts, "will they arrive at a disposition consistent with the safety of their neighbors."

BERLIN PRESS REJECTS TERMS

Lloyd George Plan Called Attempt to Crush the Empire.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—German newspapers containing comment on Premier Lloyd George's speech of Saturday on war aims reached Amsterdam today. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says:

"This, the first tangible British peace offer, is a fresh indication of our strength and a proof of England's weakness. Peace conditions at the expense of our allies are inacceptable to us; likewise, peace terms offering the return of our colonies in exchange for reinforcement of the British position in Asia.

"Lloyd George has made it clear to our allies that the German armies are fighting in the West at least as much for them as for Germany."

The Tageblatt remarks:

"Everybody expected in the speech a definite reply to the question whether the present British intentions will bring us nearer to peace. We are unable to find a single word in this long statement of very calm tone and, for the speaker, very moderate and pertinent character, which justifies an affirmative reply. Lloyd George admitted that the ideals and aims which had been placed in the foreground up to the present were not for the Entente policy the main thing, but territorial questions were.

"In brief, he says clearly that all alterations of the map by the war in favor of the Central Powers shall be annulled and that all in favor of Great Britain and her allies, and also those which are still mere demands, shall be maintained."

The Morgen Post says:

"The sense of Lloyd George's statement may be summarized in the short formula that Great Britain wants to retain whatever it attaches value to in the interest of its world position. On the other hand, the Quadruple Alliance must not only roundly renounce all that their victorious arms have brought them, but voluntarily surrender portions of their territory or suffer interference in their internal political affairs.

"Lloyd George's terms, therefore, are such as only a victor dare offer the vanquished. We must show Great Britain by deeds that we are the victors, not the vanquished."

The Lokal-Anzeiger comments:

"Under a flow of phrases is apparent the old desire to smash Germany's power forever, and safeguard England's power forever. The answer to this will be spoken by our armies in the west and by our U-boats."

CLEMENCEAU BACKS SPEECH

"Never Weary of Opposing Germans," He Tells Lloyd George.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — Premier Clemenceau, a dispatch from France today says, has sent this message to Premier Lloyd George:

"With my most hearty congratulations I hasten to send you those of the French nation, those at the front and in the interior, for the admirable speech in which you so happily stated the truth that one must never become weary of opposing the Germans."

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 15.—Advt.

Advertising Record.

In 1917 The New York Times published 12,825,898 agate lines of advertisements, in 1916 11,525,496 lines, in 1915 9,682,862 lines, and in 1914 9,164,927 lines. The Times publishes a greater volume of advertisements (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

DRAFT LAW UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

Right to Compel Military Service in Time of Need Held to be Fundamental.

DECISION ON SEVEN CASES

Conspiracy Appeals, Including Those of Berkman and Goldman, to be Adjudicated Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Supreme Court today passed upon seven cases arising under the selective draft law, and decided all, excepting those involving the charge of conspiracy, adversely to the men drafted or subject to draft. The constitutionality of the Draft act was sustained against every contention. Several times in the opinion, which was written by the Chief Justice, arguments made for the drafted men were characterized as "absolutely without merit."

The conspiracy cases, in which Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman were defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Manhattan), and Charles E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht, and Charles Baker defendants in the District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, were held for further consideration.

The cases decided involved the failure of Joseph F. Arver, Alfred F. Grahl, Otto and Walter Wangerin, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, all of Minnesota; Albert Jones of Georgia, and Meyer Graubard of Kansas to present themselves for registration under the draft law, enacted May 18, 1917. Jones petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus after he had been put into jail. The other rested their resistance to the act on the assertion that it was unconstitutional, and contended that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to compel military service by a selective draft.

The decision, therefore, turned on the construction to be placed on the language of Article I., Section 8, of the Constitution, which provides that Congress has power "to declare war * * * to raise and support armies * * * to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces * * * to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregong powers. * * *"

Power of Congress.

Regarding the contention that Congress has no power to exact enforced military duty by the citizen the decision says:

"This but challenges the existence of all power, for governmental power which has no sanction to it and which can only be exercised provided the citizen consents is in no substantial sense such a power. It is argued, however, that, although this is abstractly true, it is not concretely so because, as compelled military service is repugnant to a free Government and in conflict with all the great guarantees of the Constitution as to individual liberty, it must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence, counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need—that is, in time of war. But the premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion.

"It may not be doubted that the very conception of a just Government and its duty to the citizen includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need and the right to compel it. To do more than state the proposition is absolutely unnecessary in view of the practical illustration afforded by the almost universal legislation to that effect now in force."

The history of draft laws in England and in the American Colonies is given briefly to lead to the statement that one of the first necessities on account of which the Constitution was formed was to provide means of raising armed forces.

"The seceding States," the decision says, "wrote into the Constitution which was adopted to regulate the Government which they sought to establish in identical words the provision of the Constitution of the United States. And when the right to enforce that instrument, a selective draft law which was enacted not differing in principle from the one here in question, was challenged, its validity was upheld, evidently after great consideration by the courts of Virginia, of Georgia, of Texas, of Alabama, of Mississippi, and of North Carolina, the opinions in some of the cases copiously and critically reviewing the whole grounds which we have stated.

Application of Fourteenth Amendment

The argument based on the Fourteenth Amendment is disposed of by the court in the following language:

"To avoid all misapprehension we direct attention to that amendment (Fourteenth) for the purpose of pointing out how completely it broadened the national scope of the Government by causing citizenship of the United States to be paramount and dominant."

The contentions that the Draft act delegated to State officials Federal powers, that it vested administrative officers with legislative discretion, and that it conferred judicial powers were all brushed aside by the courts as being wholly without merit. The argument as to religious convictions being a plea against the operation of the draft law was not honored with any discussion by the court, and is simply stated as being a part of the argument for the drafted men.

"Finally," the opinion concludes, "as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exaction by the Government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty by contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary moral servitude, in violation of the prohibitions of the Thirteenth Amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

NORTHCLIFFE GIVES PRAISE TO READING

Continued from Page One.

statement tonight regarding the appointment of Earl Reading as British High Commissioner in the United States, said:

"The nation is indebted to Earl Reading for taking up the tremendous task of representing the War Cabinet, the British War Mission to the United States, the Treasury, the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Board, and, in fact, all British interests in the United States at a time when the interdependence of the United States and the United Kingdom on each other's war efforts has assumed a scale little imagined by the public. The speed of the Anglo-American war effort has been impaired in the past by the need of one controlling head of all British affairs in the United States. Precious weeks have been wasted in correspondence and equally precious hours in cabling.

"From the Embassy at Washington Earl Reading will be in touch by private telegraph wires will all departments of the mission in New York. I am not in the secret of his instructions from the Cabinet, but doubtless he has been given the same full authority to act promptly and on his own judgment as he possessed during his last momentous visit to the United States and Canada.

"The diplomatic and financial aspects of his mission are only part of it. He will be in charge of an enormous organization. While I was in New York the purchasing department alone celebrated its fifty thousandth cable.

"The daily difficulties of Lord Reading's task will be mitigated by the great good-will extended to him by the Government and people of the United States and by the President himself. His knowledge of languages will facilitate the discussions with the Ambassadors and heads of the allied war missions at Washington.

"The task of supervising the war mission in London, which I willingly accepted, is growing daily with the constant arrival of heads of the American Government departments and others requiring information and assistance. We have found it necessary to keep Crewe House open night and day seven days in the week in order that there may be no delay in our communications with the United States."

WEEK OF JAN. 14 TO UNLOAD CARS

Continued from Page One.

panies, and all railroad employes concerned, to organize locally and to make a supreme effort during this week to unload freight cars, to remove freight from railroad stations, and to clear the decks for a more efficient operation of the railroads of the country.

An earnest and united pull all along the line will achieve wonders in this direction. We can help ourselves and relieve an immense amount of suffering if we attack the problem vigorously and in the true spirit of co-operation.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Mr. McAdoo has been in communication with Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan and has been promised their aid. He has consulted officials of the army and navy departments, and they are planning to work in close co-operation with the Director General where shipments of supplies for the army and navy are involved.

Garfield to Co-operate.

The problem of moving sufficient quantities of bunker coal for the ships loaded with supplies for France and England has been one of the most serious faced by the Director General of Railroads and the Fuel Administration. While the milder weather has served to relieve this situation to some extent, the railroad lines must be cleared up to bring about anything approaching a satisfactory condition.

With this idea in view, Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, today decided to name special agents to co-operate with representatives of the Director General of Railroads at terminal ports such as New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk for the diversion of coal shipments to meet the most pressing demands. A. H. Smith, assistant to Mr. McAdoo in New York, will select agents to represent him, and they will have large powers. Mr. Garfield made this announcement:

"In compliance with a request of Director General of Railroads, McAdoo, United States Fuel Administrator Garfield today determined to designate Fuel Administration officials to co-operate with the railroad authorities in clearing up emergency traffic congestion.

"G. N. Snider, of the Fuel Administration was designated to act with officials of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads in disposing of the congestion of traffic on those lines bound for Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England. The Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange at Norfolk, Va., was designated to co-operate with the representatives of the railroads at Hampton Roads in clearing up transportation congestion at that point. A representative of the Fuel Administration will be sent at once to New York City to aid the railroad officials there.

"Under a general order issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield, the designated officials of the Fuel Administration will have authority to divert shipments of coal from the original consignees at any time an emergency renders such action necessary to relieve traffic conditions. This will enable the railroads to change routing of coal in transit in order to relieve congested points."

Financial Data Requested.

As a preliminary step for the financing of the railroads under the proposed legislation now before Congress, Mr. McAdoo directed Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels to obtain from the various lines a detailed statement of their financial condition for the year ending June 30, 1917. In addition, executives of the railroads were asked to state what funds would be needed to meet maturing securities and to pay for construction work, contracted for and partially finished. The railroads were asked also to give details as to improvements already begun which could be stopped without serious detriment to the lines.

An estimate of capital necessary for new construction work, improvements and betterments, including additional terminals and equipment, was also asked for by Commissioner Daniels. The executives were requested to specify what part of their financial requirements during the year were not considered absolutely necessary for protection of property or maintenance of earnings.

At Mr. McAdoo's request the Interstate Commerce Commission prepared an order calling upon the railroads to supply this information covering the year ending June 30, 1917: Operating revenues, operating expenses, income account, profit and loss account, general balance sheet, number of miles of road owned on June 30, number of miles of road operated, and average number of miles of road operated during the year. The information is to be sworn to by the executive submitting the report. The form of oath was included in the order by the commission.

A conference was held at the offices of the Director General to determine whether the Government, under the President's proclamation, had authority to seize the municipal bridge over the Mississippi River between St. Louis and East St. Louis. A delegation from St. Louis was present and will submit a statement to Mr. McAdoo tomorrow. The bridge has railroad tracks, but it is not now used by the railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized proposal of a new schedule of passenger fares from St. Louis to points east and west, involving a readjustment of through rates and a number of minor increases. The commission also approved filing of new tariffs to establish the same rates in Winter as prevail in Summer from New England points to New York by way of the New England Steamship Company. Heretofore the Winter rate has been lower.

Judgment Problem for McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo, as Director General, will have presented for his determination within a few days the question whether he will give his consent to the execution of the judgment obtained by the Western Pacific Railroad Company against the Denver & Rio Grande on its bond guarantees. The taking over of the carriers by the Government introduced into the property status of railroads the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Federal Government in all attachment proceedings. The language of the President's proclamation on this point was:

"Except with the prior written consent of said Director, no attachment by mesne process or an execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carriers; but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so far as said Director may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine."

The matter of the execution of the judgment against the Denver & Rio Grande is to be submitted to the Director General by a delegation of bankers and attorneys representing the two railroads now on the way to Washington. The expectation here is that the Director General will sanction the taking over of the property with the distinct understanding and guarantee by all concerned that the transfer shall in no respect impair the efficiency of the property for the purposes of immediate necessary transportation as a military necessity.

GARFIELD PUTS CURB ON EXPORTS OF COAL

Shipment for Purposes of War Only and Under Supervision of the Trade Board.

DOMESTIC NEEDS PUT FIRST

Thorne Criticises Price Fixing and Says Operators' Profits Are $1,000,000 a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Provision by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, that contracts for bunker coal and coal for export could be made at a figure $1.35 in excess of the mine prices fixed by President Wilson has brought about such brisk bidding by operators for that class of trade that severe restrictive measures were adopted today.

Announcement was made that the coal available for export would be less than that permitted to leave the country in 1917 and that all shipments would be subject to the approval of the War Trade Board, which will pass on all contracts and make allotments.

Home needs will be supplied first, and care will be taken to see that coal for export does not contribute to congestion on the railroad lines. All of the export coal, also, must contribute to the conduct of the war. This will include coal for the manufacture of food products, the production of minerals, and for ships moving such supplies, as well as for the manufacture of munitions.

One of the questions which exporters must answer is this: "Will it assist in the conducting of the war, either directly or indirectly, from the Allies' point of view? If so, in what way?"

The Fuel Administration turned over to the War Trade Board today figures showing the amount of coal the country can spare. The amount available for export was not made public. Canada will be excepted from the regulations, and shipments to the Dominion will be left in the hands of the Fuel Administration.

"In view of the existing coal shortage and the great demand here, America must come first in supplying her industries and householders with coal," said Dr. Garfield.

The new export policy means that England will be called upon to supply domestic users in France and Italy.

Profits of many coal operators in the Middle West were materially increased by coal prices fixed by the Government, the Senate Investigating Committee was told today by Clifford Thorne, who said he had made an exhaustive study of the situation, and David L. Wing, an examiner of the Federal Trade Commission.

Much of the shortage of coal over the country was attributed by Mr. Thorne to excessive shipments to the Northwest, the "temptation of operators to hold back for higher prices," greatly increased consumption, interference with distribution through natural channels, and an inadequate car supply.

Relief, the witness said, could be brought about only through two courses —Government operation of the mines or purchase of the entire output of the country. If neither were resorted to, lower prices could be made possible, he said, by the Government buying the product of small mines in which production costs are high.

Mr. Thorne told the committee the public had not had proper representation in the matter of price fixing, and that in general, and in the Illinois field in particular, prices allowed were much too high. He said that, although contracts made before the price fixing would have been profitable, many operators declined to fill them, making deliveries in most instances only at Government prices. This was done, he said, despite the fact that it was stipulated in the price-fixing plan that contracts then in force should not be affected.

Mr. Thorne estimated the coal operators' profits now aggregated $1,000,000 a day.

The Fuel Administration today arranged to appoint staff experts to assist the Railroad Administration in clearing coal car congestion. G. N. Snider was assigned to Pennsylvania, and representatives will be named later for the New York District and Hampton Roads. These men will seek especially to divert traffic on destinations where the least congestion exists.

The 1917 bituminous coal production is put at 544,000,000 tons, an increase of 42,000,000 over 1916, in preliminary estimates today by the Geological Survey, Fuel Administration officials had expected the total to be more than 550,000,000 tons, but a falling off in output in December reduced the figures.

SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES TO BE RUSHED HERE

A. H. Smith Orders All Empty Box Cars to be Sent to Wheat-Producing Sections.

Measures were taken yesterday by A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, to hasten supplies for shipment abroad to meet the food shortage in England and France, after conference by long-distance telephone with Director General McAdoo.

An order was sent out to all Presidents of Eastern railroads to send all empty box cars to wheat producing sections in order to move wheat with the greatest rapidity to the Atlantic seaboard. After a conference between P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, and A. H. Smith, shipping men received assurances that all possible steps would be taken to supply coal to the ships held up in this city for lack of fuel, so that the full carrying capacity of ships in the European service could be utilized to deliver food and other supplies.

This measure was hailed by shipping men yesterday as the solution of problems of transportation on land as well as on water, as it had been urged that the free movement of ships out of the port would reduce the freight congestion promptly, releasing the cars badly needed by the railroads.

At the same time Mr. Smith ordered a survey of the amount of wheat in the hands of railroads in boats and elevators at this port. Wheat was held by railroads at this port as follows: New York Central, 1,808,186 bushels; Lehigh Valley, 704,000; Pennsylvania, 35,978; Erie, 423,059; Lackawanna, 1,500,000; total, 4,561,218. These railroads reported also that they had at terminals in this port and in transit for New York a total of 1,316 carloads of wheat.

Shipping men stated yesterday that in the neighborhood of half a million tons of coal was needed for shipping in the harbor in order to start on their way all ships bound for ports of the Allies. Most of the ships must have coal before they can load their cargo.

When assurances were given yesterday that the need of ships for coal would be met as promptly as possible, it was stated that, when orders for coaling ships were carried into effect, the delivery of supplies for American and allied forces at European ports would be increased about 20 per cent. over the rate of delivery for the last four months. Since last November the capacity of ships in the European service has been practically reduced from 10 to 15 per cent. by delays in getting coal at this port, while in the last two weeks shipping has been almost at a standstill.

Thirteen trains on the Erie Railroad were annuled yesterday, and for the first time in the last five days that road was able to run trains on a schedule. Before yesterday the Erie road and other lines entering Jersey City had been forced to send their engines on trips of ten miles or more to get water because of the exhaustion of the Jersey City supply, which was caused by residents of the city allowing their faucets to run in order to keep the pipes from freezing. There was still some difficulty in obtaining water yesterday, but it did not interfere seriously with the operation of trains. Delays, however, were caused by fog and the breaking of telegraph wires due to the ice storm.

Thirteen trains of the Long Island Railroad, running in the non-rush hours, principally in the afternoon and late at night, were annuled yesterday.

MOVE TO AVERT OWNERSHIP OF RAILS

Continued from Page One.

his proclamation?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I did, but the talk was general, and the three-year basis of compensation was not mentioned," replied the witness. "The uppermost thought in the President's mind was the necessity of reassuring the holders of railroad securities to prevent any uneasiness on their part.

"The railroad men regard as quite fair the basic principle of Government control as enunciated by the President. But when it comes to details, we find that the roads are not to be treated fairly. I am speaking of taking the three-year period of average profit as a basis."

Mr. Thom urged care in determining the compensation.

"If the Government operates the railroads under a wise policy, the stockholders will not suffer," he said. "If the Government makes a mistake in computing the basis of compensation the stockholders will suffer greatly."

Mr. Thom doubted the authority of Congress to fix compensation to the railroads.

"Congress has the right to appoint a tribunal to fix the compensation," he went on, "but when it comes to fixing the compensation itself, I believe Congress is overstepping its power. But the railroads do not come in a fault-finding spirit. They merely want to be sure that their property is not injured.

"The matter could be settled by litigation if the railroads were not satisfied with the compensation given by Congress, but that would take a long time, and we are not disposed to cause delay. We would prefer that Congress act, and at once. Litigation would involve chaos in the handling of the railroad situation, and that we want to avoid."

BLAMES REGULATION FOR RAILROADS' FATE

Vanderlip Ascribes Transportation Breakdown to Previous Orders.

The breakdown of transportation which led to the Government's taking over the railroads was ascribed to the unfair operation of previous Government regulation by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, in a speech at the dinner of the Rubber Association of America held last night at the Waldorf. The substance of Mr. Vanderlip's speech was devoted to the necessity of personal self-denial if the war is to be won, but he digressed from a reference to the possible overcrowding of transportation facilities with nonessential traffic to discuss the railroad situation in general.

"The breakdown of transportation," he said, "has been in large part the result of our very prosperity, in large part the result of the enormous amount of shipments that have been made possible, made necessary by the prosperity of the country and the demand that people have made for things of unusual comfort and luxury. I do not regard the breakdown of the railroads as an indictment of private ownership of railroads. Rather than that, it is an indictment of Government control of railroads in the form that it had it. The breakdown did not come on Dec. 28; it started far back of that in the unfair treatment that railroads have had."

After an interruption of enthusiastic applause Mr. Vanderlip said:

"It lies in the impossible situation in which the railroads were placed, with increasing costs of operation, rapidly increasing wages, higher cost of living in every particular, without any adequate increase in rate income. It looked as if the railroads have passed permanently from private control in the form that we have known it. Whether or not that is a good thing must now remain to be seen. It is a great thing that has been accomplished up to this moment is to wipe out the prohibitions that have been laid upon the railroads.

"These prohibitions, compelling competition, preventing co-operation, made them less efficient than they otherwise would have been, probably very much less efficient. We shall see how much more efficient they are with those prohibitions removed. If they were such that the railroads could not properly perform their duty to the public, that is not an indictment to the railroads, rather it is an indictment of the way prohibitions were laid upon them. We have come into a new world, absolutely a new world, in which we have cut loose from experience, from all lessons of precedents. We are seeing the development of a type of State socialism the world over. We see not only our railroad control, but price fixing, and fuel administration, the hand of the Government reaching into business in innumerable novel ways, the outcome of which no man can tell. But, certainly this new world, these new conditions, impose upon us new responsibilities for creating sound public opinion on these matters.

"You no longer can devote yourselves properly solely to your business. There is before you a larger duty, a duty to think clearly on these great national questions, novel in character, that are crowding upon us. Nothing but a sound public opinion is going to guide this country through these novel and dangerous courses that it must travel; and never before was there such need of men thinking broadly, giving their minds not only to their business, but to these subjects of Government, of Government relation to business, and helping to form a sound public opinion that will guide the handling of affairs in these times into which we can look with so little certainty."

"We are beginning to see," continued Mr. Vanderlip, "that it is no longer a question of what a man can afford to buy; it is a question of what the nation can afford to have him buy.

"We have seen contracts made for huge amounts, and we are beginning to discover that appropriations alone will not fight a war. The Government expected to spend $1,000,000,000 in October, $1,100,000,000 in November, and as much more in December. As a matter of fact, it has spent only half that amount, not because it has not let the contracts, not because it did not have the money to pay for them, but because the man-power in the shops of the country could not produce things at the rate that was anticipated and kept on producing the things that you and I have demanded. Our experience in production leads us to believe that we are going to make a failure of equipping the army of these times unless this country recognize their individual responsibility. If you can't go, you must try to forego.

"They say it is impossible to finance the war without a background of good business. Well, we are going to have a background of good business. There is not any question of that, but if we push this war to a successful conclusion it is going to be a very different business. It is going to be the business of war that we are all to engage in. There are men who are afraid that we are going to disorganize business if we preach economy. The tragedy of it is that we are not going to disorganize certain kinds of business enough."

James A. Emory, counsel to the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the War Trade Board, gave a list of instances in which essential Government manufactures had been delayed by strikes. "Does the world realize," he asked, "that efficient production is victory and inefficient production is defeat—that the desertion of a factory may be as serious as the desertion of a trench?

"Let it be seen, gentlemen, that no example of yours that takes advantage of your country in time of need or your countrymen in time of stress sets an invitation for undue charges that may be carried by those you employ. A man who takes advantage of his Government in this hour, be he the employer or the labor union official, is equally the enemy of their common cause; and, whatever his motive may be, he who causes a suspension of production at this time performs the work of the public enemy."

The Right Rev. Frank Dumoulin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, talked on the moral significance of the war. Bertram G. Work, the newly elected President, who was toastmaster, read a letter from Secretary of War Baker, in which the importance of the rubber industry to the prosecution of the war was emphasized.

GOETHALS TO DIRECT ARMY TRANSPORT

Big Gain in Car and Storage Facilities Expected from His Appointment.

MAY CENTRALIZE BUYING

Baker Believed to be Contemplating This Reform in Army Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Reorganization of the War Department, begun with the creation last month of the War Council of high general officers, advanced a step further today with the appointment by Secretary Baker of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, to serve also as Director of War Department Transportation and Storage. Wide economies in the use of cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization in one agency of functions heretofore exercised by five departmental bureaus independently.

Behind the announcement stands the probability that army purchasing also will be drawn together under a central control. Steps to this end are under consideration, but legislation may be required to carry it out. The question of finding a man for the job, however, has already been taken up. Some officers think that the duty should be that of the General Staff, but others believe that a separate office should be created, to be filled by a civilian of national reputation for business ability. It is practically certain, however, that should a civilian be appointed, he would be commissioned as a general officer, subject to all army law.

General Goethals, as Acting Quartermaster General, directs the Supply, Subsistence, and Pay Departments of the army, supplemented by the embarkation and other services already established in his office, each with a general officer in charge. Under today's order he will, in addition, supervise transportation of all ordnance, engineers, Signal Corps, aviation service, and coast artillery material, as well as Quartermaster supplies and troops.

All bureaus heretofore independent in this regard have been directed to coordinate their demands upon the railroads and upon storage facilities through the Director of Transportation. He, in turn, will deal with the Director of Railroads, the Shipping Board, or any other centralized agency for transportation or storage, presenting complete schedules of cars and tonnage needed and working out routing and storage so as to get the most efficient use of the nation's facilities.

Secretary Baker said today that he had not heard that War Department shipments were tying up thousands of freight cars, adding to the congestion of railroads and terminals, and that under Director General McAdoo's recent order the department faced demurrage charges of $10 a day per car. He added, however, that the department should "take pot luck with the whole country" on the demurrage question and be compelled to unload at once any cars it was using for storage purposes.

TWO ARMY AVIATORS KILLED

Pershing Reports Fatalities in an Accident in France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Deaths of Lieut. William S. Ely and Sergeant George E. Houdek, in an airplane accident in France, were reported today by General Pershing. Ely lived at 501 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., and Houdek at 1,118 Monticello Avenue, Chicago.

General Pershing also reported the death of Captain William E. Hard, of pneumonia. He lived at 1,200 Western Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

The death of an American aviator from Athol, Mass., was reported in an Athol despatch on Sunday night. This announced the receipt of a cablegram telling of the death by accident at an aviation school in France of Frank Starrett, a former Brown University athlete, whose home was in Athol.

Private Albert Harvey, whose home was at 21 Wood Street, Newark, a member of the Stevedore Regiment now in France, died of exposure, according to a telegram received today by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Harvey. Harvey has a brother in the service at Camp Dix.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—John Stark of Athol, Mass., an American student at a French flying school, was killed on Saturday when his machine suddenly plunged to the ground while he was flying at a height of 200 yards. He had almost completed his course of instruction and was just about to be transferred to the aviation service of the United States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Lieutenant Ely was a son of the late William S. Ely, and a grandson of Dr. William Watson Ely, both well known physicians of Rochester. Lieutenant Ely was graduated from Harvard last June; attended the aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and sailed for England in July.

CENSORS' TIGHT CURB ON GERMAN PRESS

Continued from Page One.

to mention the German importations from abroad, especially from Holland.

Offers of food from the occupied eastern war zone may not be published. The acceptance of such advertisements is forbidden.

Wide Range of Prohibitions.

Following are copies of some of the other orders, each of them in the original being headed "Confidential":

Pr. 11—7,190.

(1) Reports concerning the Chilean bark Pinto with German seamen from the crew of the cruiser Dresden may not be published.
April 5, 1917.

Pr. 11-7610.

Concerning the most recent bomb attack by a German flying machine on London nothing may be published.

Attention is drawn to the frequent ill-humor at the front often caused when it appears, from the selection of captions for the reports of the war events, that the press out of need for sensation or awkwardness does not permit the recognition of which event is the most important.
May 5, 1917.

Pr. 11-7910.

Referring to Pr. 11-7790, May 21.
Reprinting of articles of neutral or enemy papers concerning the conditions in the Russian Army is permitted
May 29, 1917

Pr. 11-7846.

The publications which permit to be recognized the effectiveness of geology or kindred sciences in the service of the army are not permissible in the technical as well as in the daily press.
May 25, 1917.

(Number missing.)

It is not permissible that third persons appeal to members of the army in newspapers, brochures, or pamphlets in order to call upon them to take up positions toward any political news whatsoever. It is especially requested to hinder such appeals.

The publication of letters from the field of political content is forbidden.
June 8, 1917.

Pr. 11-8179.

It is forbidden to publish anything concerning a fire in the flying station Lawica.
June 12, 1917.

Pr. 11-8190.

It is desired that the great enemy flying machine losses in the month of May may be strongly emphasized by large headings or in some other particular manner.
June 12, 1917.

Stress on Austrian Successes.

Pr. 11-8205.

Recently Reuter dispatches have entirely English reports from Russia concerning commencing dissolution, chaos, and strikes. These are worthy of notice. It is requested always to make such news as English reports, and to assume an attitude of reserve toward them and occasionally to add thereto a critical word.

The Austrians on the Isonzo front have had very good successes. It is desired continually to take notice thereof. The whole strength of Italy is fighting against Austria, while Austria is forced to use strong forces in other directions. The Austrian success is naturally pleasing to us entirely aside from the satisfaction which it must awaken if our allies accomplish successes with their carrying on of the war. It is therefore requested to discuss continually the occurrences on the Isonzo in this sense.

It is requested that positive interpretation with great emphasis be given the declarations on the 12th of June by the Presidents of the two Alsace-Lorraine chambers as the requested answer to Ribot's speech and to avoid all discussion of this which could weaken this positive valuation.
June 14, 1917.

Pr. 11-8220.

Advertisements of undertaking establishments which seek the removal of the bodies of fallen soldiers are not to be accepted.
June 15, 1917.

Pr. 11-8256.

For the present nothing may be published concerning the explosion which took place this morning at the Friedrichstrasse Station in Berlin.
June 16, 1917.

Pr. 11-8-26

Attention is again drawn to the order of Feb. 23, 1917, Pr. 11-6675, in accordance with which the public expression of sentiments hostile to Germany and the spreading of untrue reports concerning the war, concerning the political, financial, and economic situation of the German Empire,is forbidden and transgressions are subject to punishment.

The police authorities are requested to proceed energetically against the originators and carriers of such untrue and groundless rumors, which have recently made their appearance once more, and to bring about their punishment without compunction.

Pr. 11-3405

It is again pointed out that all reports concerning technical innovations, discoveries, and capability of production, concerning production of substitute materials of all kinds (military, chemical, industrial, those for the provision of food, &c.,) are forbidden. (Compare Pr. 11-689 of March 15, 1917, and Pr. 11-1060 of Dec. 12, 1915.)

The prohibition is for the daily and for the technical press, as well as for brochures and books.
June 23, 1917.

Emphasizing U-boat War.

Pr. 11-8510.

The press has often been requested to omit the sensational publication of unimportant reports or of reports capable of misinterpretation.

Urgent cause exists to point out that it can be, on the other side, often important and right to give events and reports their proper meaning through due emphasis.

For instance, recently the English theft of cipher telegrams in the case of Hofmann-Grimm was in no wise sufficiently stigmatized.

Furthermore, it appears as if the German press does not proceed forcefully enough against the plan recently practiced by our enemies, which is justified by nothing, of discounting the effectiveness of our blockade war.

It is desired that it should be clearly and distinctly put in the foreground that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all fronts and that the Entente has no alternative but to attempt a new offensive, as the enemy's statesmen are still against peace. Another reason for haste is the continually increasing lack of tonnage. As the Entente is very dependent on the sea for its forwarding, the freight space intended for the civil population must be added to those transports.

In one of the future issues it might be mentioned that the present situation in Russia has the appearance of being caused by the Entente with the view to her (Russia's) continuing for a time—perhaps until the actual participation by the Americans. How long that will be remains to be seen. It is of consequence to set forth the opinion that a new offensive will speedily take place as amounting to a conviction.

The question about the secret agreements between Russia and her allies must not be allowed to rest. The hostile Governments try to frustrate the effect of all publications bearing upon the agreements with all the means at their disposal in order that their people may not learn the war aims and the reasons why they were egged on into the war. There is no doubt as to the existence of such secret agreements and if these are discussed as being a matter of course the people will ultimately demand of their Governments the publications of these agreements.

In referring to the Skagerrak battle, it is of the utmost importance to use the greatest energy in freeing the neutrals from the pretended English supremacy of the sea.
June 2, 1917.

Concerning a visit in the near future of the King of Bulgaria in Germany, only such news as is marked official may be published.
June 3, 1917.

FOR THE NEWS SECTION.

Early this morning toward 3 a fire broke out in the aviation station at Posen while magnetos were being cleaned with benzine. With the help of the City Fire Department they succeeded in confining the fire to one hangar and put it out inside of an hour. The service will not be injured.
June 12, 1917.

Admitting America's War Zeal.

While the news about America's war preparations, such as the organization and outfitting of an army 1,000,000 strong to reinforce the French-English front, is looked upon in that form as "bluff," the spreading of which may unfavorably affect the opinion of the German people, yet the fact must not be overlooked, on the other hand, that the United States, with the support of its capacity for material and industrial management, is arming itself for war with great energy and tenacity. The war preparations in America are, therefore, as was intimated in the Reichstag at the time, not at all to be made little of, but must be taken seriously without on that account being made a source of worry.

A few days ago the Austro-Hungarian press was left free to discuss the war aims. We can unreservedly indorse the war aims given out in the majority of the Austro-Hungarian press.

Of course, the fully warranted and not inconsiderable war aims which are needed for the conservation and development of the confederated monarchy as well as for a world peace can only be achieved if Austria-Hungary adheres to her understanding with the German Empire and its allies and with positive reference to her military economy and political forces announces clearly and positively her firm will to hold out and win, as is the case with the overwhelming majority of the German people. Suggestions on this point to our press are recommended.

The high command of the army has been of late drawn to an extraordinary degree into the discussion of political points, particularly those of a domestic character. At the renewed request of the high command it is, therefore, asked that it be left out of all talk on political matter, and better still not to mention it at all in connection with such things.
June 6, 1917.

Reports about pretended negotiations for a truce on the Russian front may neither be published nor discussed.
June 11, 1917.

Pr. 11—8155.

Advertisements in which dog flesh is offered for sale are not allowed. Their acceptance is forbidden.
June 11, 1917.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

95.1% Assurance Against Fire

The National Fire Protection Association states that from 1897 to 1912, out of 13,500 fires in sprinkler-equipped buildings, 63.2% were extinguished by sprinklers and 31.9% held in check. A total saving of 95.1% by sprinklers. Is your property protected?

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building Cortlandt 6790

Finance in the United States.
Financial history of the year in the Annual Number of The Annalist, now ready, sold anywhere, 10 cents—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Jersey City.
Timmis & Chapman, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

In 1907 the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. needed a new building. Turner built it.

Since then they've needed 9 more. Turner has built them all.

TURNER Construction Co

A Giant Industry

According to the best figures available, the motor car industry gives employment to **eight hundred and thirty thousand** men, receiving in wages **seven hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars** yearly.

The total capital invested in the business is approximately **one billion, two hundred and ninety-seven millions of dollars.**

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORIES:
Flint, Mich.; Tarrytown-on-Hudson; New York City; St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.; Oshawa, Ont.; Toledo, O.; Bay City, Mich.; Fort Worth, Texas
DISTRIBUTING BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

STANLEY STEAM 22nd year CAR

THERE must be something worth knowing about a car which, single-handed—for 22 years—and with consistent profit to its makers, has waged a successful fight for steam power for automobiles.

That something is just this—*Stored Power.*

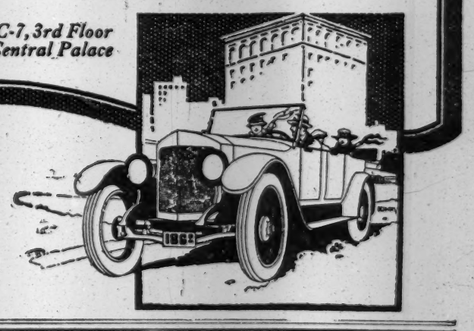
The Stanley, with its steam power plant, not only delivers—as it always has—a better performance than any other car, but exactly the performance you have always wanted in an automobile.

It has no gears to shift—no clutch to pedal—no carburetor—no ignition system—no "self-starter."

But it has stored power. And its fuel is kerosene.

STANLEY MOTOR CARRIAGE CO.
Newton, Massachusetts

Exhibit C-7, 3rd Floor Grand Central Palace



Seaboard Air Line Trains

Leave Washington, D. C., commencing Jan. 7 as follows:

No. 9 11:15 p. m. — Sleepers ready for occupancy 9:30 p. m. Carries through sleepers to Miami, Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Jacksonville. Carries passengers for Savannah, Ga., and beyond only—No coaches.

No. 1 9:30 p. m. — Carries sleepers to Jacksonville, Columbia, Pinehurst. The St. Petersburg and Miami sleepers formerly carried on this train are discontinued. (See Note.)

No. 5 7:30 p. m. — Carries sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. (See Note.)

No. 3 9:30 a. m. — Through sleepers leave New York at 12:30 night for Jacksonville and Atlanta.

No. 7 3:15 p. m. — This train is discontinued. Advance bookings have been transferred to No. 1, and in a few instances to No. 9.

NOTE. *Commencing January 13th*, No. 1 will leave Washington at 8:00 p. m. instead of 9:30 p. m., and No. 5 will leave at 6:00 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m.

IMPORTANT. Leave New York early enough to insure safe connection at Washington.

New York Office: 1184 Broadway near 28th Street
Phone, 5644 Madison Square

ALL FRONTS 8 MAPS 10 CTS.
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
Jan. 3 Issue (Published by The New York Times) All News Stands
16 Other Pages What Is Pictorial in All War Zones All in Rotogravure
8 MAPS ALL FRONTS 10 CTS. ALL NEWS STANDS

ASK NEW CONTRACT FORM ON NEWS PRINT

Publishers Outline Their Desires Before Trade Commission in Price-Fixing Hearing.

WIDE POWER FOR BOARD

Senate Puts Ahead Measure to Let Commission Control Supply During the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Changes which newspaper publishers want made in contracts and trade customs for the purchase of print paper were outlined today to the Federal Trade Commission at the first open hearing to obtain information on which to fix paper prices.

The commission is preparing to fix prices under an agreement with the manufacturers, but before action is taken there may be a new law on the Federal statute books giving it full power over the paper supply. While the hearing was in progress today the Senate made the legislation recommended by the joint Congressional Printing Paper Committee its unfinished business, for consideration probably tomorrow.

The legislation is in the form of a resolution, which provides that during the war the Trade Commission shall "supervise, control, and regulate production and distribution of all paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States, and that all mills and agencies distributing such materials shall be operated on Government account." It would give authority to the President to negotiate with Canada for a limit on American exports to Canada to Government account.

Some Sharp Exchanges.

Echoes of the long fight of publishers for lower prices, culminating in the indictment of several manufacturers, and their agreement to have the commission set a price for their production, were evident in exchanges at the hearing today between witnesses and Henry A. Wise of New York, attorney for the manufacturers. Emil Scholz of The New York Evening Post testified that he signed a contract for paper without reading it, because he feared that if he made objection he could get no paper at all.

"But you made no objection whatever to the terms of the contract?" insisted Mr. Wise.

"I wouldn't make any objection, either, if a burglar held a pistol to my head and asked for what I had," retorted the witness.

Chairman Harris interrupted to say that such remarks did not aid in reaching just conclusions, and Mr. Scholz said that he would retract the reference.

At another time, Mr. Wise questioned the witness regarding the organization and purposes of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"Is it not an association of buyers for the purpose of holding down the price of the product they purchase?" he asked.

"It is not," Scholz replied warmly. "Few publishers consult one another."

Objections by Mark Hyman of the Department of Justice elicited from the manufacturers' counsel the statement that he wished to show motive.

"I submit that if the Attorney General indicts the manufacturers for adopting a standard form of contract," he said, "then he should indict the publishers for seeking to dictate a form of contract."

Changes That Are Wanted.

A. G. McIntyre, expert for the Publishers' Association, outlined to the commission the changes which the publishers wished made in the standard form of contract. Foremost was an insistence on a provision making the paper the absolute property of the publisher after purchase. He said that the usual contract contained a clause limiting the use of paper to the buyer within a specified time and for certain editions of his publication, and that the clause had been interpreted to mean that paper bought in one year could not be used in another.

Objection was made to clauses providing for delivery in equal monthly instalments, fixing the weight variation at 5 per cent., which was called too large, setting the time for payment as the 15th of each month, which was asked to be changed to the 20th, or thirty days from invoice, and providing for the returning of paper roll cores by prepaid freight instead of collect, although it was agreed that the publishers should pay the freight in the end.

The publishers agreed to permanent widths of paper, in the interest of economical operation by the manufacturers, and conceded that sidewalk or press-room delivery was unfair to the manufacturer, who should be allowed to ship his product free on board, publishers' city. It was urged also that "substantially average quality" should be changed to specifications more definite as to weight, color, and finish.

HURLEY ELECTED HEAD OF WAR PORT BOARD

Will Deal with a Plan for the Safe Storage of Explosives Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board was today elected head of the War Port Board of New York, succeeding Secretary McAdoo, who was forced to give up the place because of the pressure of work entailed by his new office of Director of Railroads.

After the meeting of the board here Irving T. Bush, the executive officer, conferred with Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers, in regard to the storage of ammunition around New York Harbor. Mr. Baker later announced that a project was being worked out which would insure safe storage of explosives, but that he was not ready to make the plans public because the acquisition of certain lands was involved.

DELAYED LINERS GET COAL SUPPLY

Continued from Page One.

by Morris Hillquit, defeated Socialist candidate for Mayor, to have the coal business here taken over by the city. It was charged that Mr. Hillquit, as a stockholder in Burns Brothers, one of the largest coal dealers in the city, might be able to help in bettering conditions. The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution for an issue of special revenue bonds to be used by the city in the purchase and sale of coal.

In a letter written to Fuel Administrator Garfield, the Anti-Salpon League charged that the Mayor had indorsed a proposition to close up churches and allow the saloons to remain open. Mr. Peters when told of this replied that the committee had put the matter up to Washington to determine just what industries should be classed as non-essentials. Those so classed will be closed first if the situation requires that this be done.

One reason why the Fuel Administrators here were not very cheerful yesterday was that Boston has been given priority for 500 cars of coal a day. This coal is to be shipped from the terminals here, and, it is understood, with the right of way over coal for this city. J. J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for Boston, called upon State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin on Friday and explained that the need for coal in Massachusetts exceeded even the need for fuel in this city. Still the authorities here do not think that New York has been treated fairly in this matter of priority.

Labor Is Still Short.

"Weather and labor are going to be the deciding factors in clearing up the coal situation at this port," said H. T. Peters of the Conservation Committee. "Labor is still very short, and ice in the harbor is still dangerous, although the high temperature has prevented any more forming.

The Anti-Saloon League sent to Dr. Garfield yesterday a letter, the burden of which was that it would be better to close the saloons than the churches as a matter of fuel conservation. The letter, which is signed by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, says that "Mayor Hylan, so we learn from a member of his Fuel Committee through a prominent clergyman, has approved a proposal to close the churches, while the saloons remain open."

Edward A. Norman has been appointed Deputy Fuel Administrator in charge of the enforcement of lightless nights. Harold Fitzgerald has been appointed an assistant to Mr. Schley.

Morris Hillquit called upon Mayor Hylan last night to take steps to have the coal business taken over by the city. Mr. Hillquit said the Mayor was pledged to do this, and that if it was brought about he would do everything in his power to help. Mr. Hillquit's statement followed a remark by the Mayor during the afternoon at a hearing of east side women who had called at the City Hall to urge that the city do something to relieve the suffering among the poor on account of the coal shortage.

Women Tell of Distress.

At the hearing in the Mayor's office the women told many instances of distress, and one remarked that while they needed coal they would rather freeze than accept charity.

"Don't talk about not accepting charity," said the Mayor. "It isn't a question of that at all, but simply of relieving suffering wherever possible. Neighbors throughout the city have merely been sharing their supply with others. It isn't charity."

When Frank Burns of Burns Brothers was shown the statement of Senator Cotillo last night he said:

"Morris Hillquit is not a Director of Burns Brothers. He owns 616 shares of stock. As to our selling coal to our customers, of course we are. That is how we make a living. But we are also delivering coal to the poor through the Police Department and other agencies, and we are co-operating with the Fuel Administration in every way possible."

During the afternoon the Mayor sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Burr asking him to designate an assistant to confer with a committee of Commissioners and also with Commissioner Day of the Department of Public Markets and State Senator Wagner as to needed legislation to be introduced at Albany to meet the fuel situation.

It was reported that the Beth David Hospital, at 1,824 Lexington Avenue, also appealed for coal. The management said there was one day's supply at the hospital. The Willard Parker Hospital said that it had two days' supply of coal. Bellevue Hospital bins were also said to be nearly empty. The Fuel Administration at once took steps to see that these and other institutions received coal.

The house-to-house canvass of the police to obtain coal for distribution among the needy was continued yesterday. The police report showed that 412 tons had been distributed among 12,484 families.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Army Men Alone in the Plot for a Revolution—Shortage of Coal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A special article in the Matin says:

"The situation in Spain is most confusing and has alarmed public opinion here. Special Ministerial consultations are convening in all the larger cities and the tension is increased by the serious shortage of coal, which has caused the complete suspension of lighting and heating.

"The Minister of War, La Cierva, may have announced that the reports of the Generals and Captains on conditions in the army are satisfactory, but at the same time he made it known that the leader of the noncommissioned officers' juntas had fled, proving that search had been made for him. We have also learned that telegraphic communication has been re-established, proving that it had been suspended.

"Documents discovered and transmitted to the Military Council and Cabinet reveal that the revolutionary movement was exclusively military.

"The Premier conferred with the city executives and has declared that for the moment he will not suspend constitutional guarantees."

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps Indigestion away

BLACK JACK

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
New York

January Clearance Sale
of
Fine Fur Coats

An Opportunity to Save Money on Dependable Quality Garments.

Every fur coat in stock has been sharply reduced in price—in many cases below the wholesale cost to duplicate.

The following is not a complete list of all the coats on sale—but is representative of the assortment and savings.

Former Price in Stock		Clearance Sale Price
$495	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar, cuffs and border,	$395
$395	MOLE COAT, Silver Lynx collar and cuffs,	$295
$395	MOLE COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$295
$850	BROADTAIL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$650
$795	BROADTAIL COAT, of extra quality and model,	$600
$325	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$255
$295	NATURAL SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar,	$225
$350	TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT, Taupe Lynx collar and cuffs,	$275
$295	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$395	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$325
$225	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, Skunk collar,	$175
$195	NUTRIA COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$155
$175	NUTRIA COAT, fancy model, 45" long,	$145
$250	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar and cuffs,	$175
$195	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT, Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border,	$145
$375	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Squirrel collar, cuffs and border,	$295
$350	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Natural Muskrat collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$395	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$325
$345	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$275
$275	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar, cuffs and border,	$225
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Fox collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Kolinsky collar and cuffs,	$185
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Taupe Squirrel collar and cuffs,	$175
$250	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Black Lynx collar and cuffs,	$175
$225	HUDSON SEAL COAT, Skunk collar and cuffs,	$165
$175	HUDSON SEAL COAT, plain collar and cuffs,	$145

(All furs listed as Hudson Seal are choice quality seal dyed muskrat.)

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, a Most

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats

at prices much below regular

Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush and Arcadian Lamb in several stunning models. Embellished with large collar of Skunk-Opossum and lined with Satin. Sizes 34 to 48. **Special at** **$29.50**

Coats of Salt's Velour du Nord in a very cleverly designed model. Beautifully lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....**Special at** **$35.00**

Coats of Salt's Sealette Esquimette Plush or Baffin Seal with large collars of Skunk-Opossum or dyed Skunk. Lined with fancy Silk or Skinner's Satin and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.....**Special at** **$39.50**

Coats of Arcadian Lamb in several becoming models, with large collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum. Lined with Skinner's Satin or fancy silk.....**Special at** **$39.50**

Coats of Baffin Seal or Sealskinette with luxurious collar and deep cuffs of Skunk-Opossum.....**Special at** **$49.50**

Coats of Velour du Nord in two unusually attractive models. One with large muff collar and deep cuffs of dyed skunk. The other with large collar, cuffs, and border of dyed skunk. **Special at** **$75.00**

Fine Cloth Coats Greatly Reduced

all taken from our regular stock

At $15
Regularly $25 to $35

Over two hundred coats to select from. Tailored in a large variety of fashionable materials accentuated with large collars of fur or self fabric. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

At $25
Regularly $35 to $45

High-grade coats of Pom Pom Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth and Burella, with large collars of the wanted furs. Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Great New Year Sale of

Men's Shirts

Offering Surpassing Values

At these prices it will be real economy to purchase a supply sufficient to last the New Year out.

Madras, Percale and Mercerized Shirts

$1.00

A large assortment of neat and fancy stripes in all the desirable colors; soft negligees, with soft French cuffs.

Fine Madras and Mercerized Shirts

$1.65

A complete range of candy stripes in all colors; also a choice collection of plain and novelty stripes; soft French or stiff cuffs.

Heavy Tub or Fibre Silk Shirts

$3.25

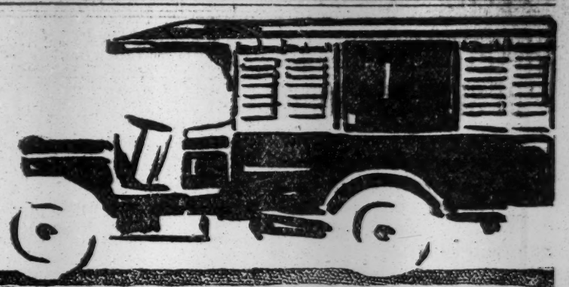
A comprehensive variety of plain and fancy stripes in the season's newest colorings.

Silk and Silk Crepe Shirts

$5.45

Heavy weight silk and silk crepes in unusually smart patterns and colorings.

Ground Floor.



Your 1918 business—

TRUCKS

COME right in to-day—16 Vanderbilt Avenue—(43d St. opposite Biltmore) and find out all about Hurlburt. Complete line—up to 7 tons. Draw your own conclusions.

HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO.
PIONEER MAKERS OF WORM DRIVE MOTOR TRUCKS

Fulton Trucks

are on exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

¶ Dealers should examine this lowest-priced 1½ ton *quality* truck.

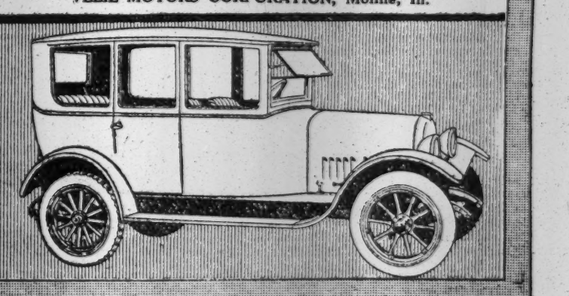
¶ The Fulton contract has special value because of the price class—a fast seller. Open territory is rapidly being closed. Inquire *now.*

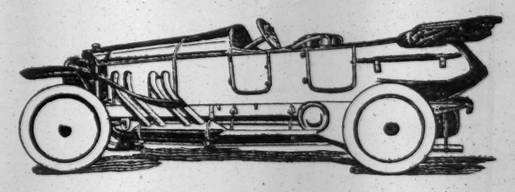
¶ The Fulton factory is available for inspection while in New York.

Fulton Motor Truck Company
Farmingdale — Long Island — New York

Velie

The Car of Unexpected Values
Grace, Style, Comfort and Completeness
Nine Body Styles—GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, West End Main Floor
Garland Automobile Company
1888 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Col. 5596.
VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, Moline, Ill.





MERCEDES CARS

of late models, chain and shaft drive, reconstructed and equipped with latest improvements, self-starter, etc.

Sold and Guaranteed by

MERCEDES REPAIR CO.

Phone: Plaza 5100. 218-224 East 54th St., New York

DAIRYMEN INDICTED IN PRICE-FIXING CASE

Seven Members and Officers of League Accused of Violating Anti-Trust Law.

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED

Dealer Who Overcharged for Sugar Will Refund Excess and Adopt Federal Prices.

Indictments against seven members and officers of the Dairymen's League, an organization of milk producers who supply New York City, were returned yesterday by a Grand Jury to Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions, charging violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law. It is alleged that the accused men conspired to fix prices at which their product should be sold. Bench warrants were issued for the indicted men.

The indictments, obtained as the result of an investigation conducted by Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith, are based on a price charged by the dairymen which is lower than the rate authorized by a Federal committee, which is now in effect, thus raising a legal conflict between the contention of the State authorities on what constitutes an illegal price-fixing and the determination reached on this point by representatives of the Federal Government.

There are approximately 40,000 members in the league, of whom about 80 per cent. are in New York State. The others are producers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The City office of the league is at 110 West Fortieth Street. President R. D. Cooper and Secretary Alfred Manning were said to be out of town. A telephone call to the home of Mr. Manning at Otisville, N. Y., brought the reply last night that he was not expected to return until today.

According to the District Attorney's office the complaint was based on the price-fixing of milk in September, for delivery in October, at the rate of $3.10 a 100 pounds, or about 7 cents a quart, delivered at railway stations in the producing districts. In November the price was fixed at $3.24 a 100 pounds, but at the request of Mr. Hoover the price went back to $3.10 for deliveries in December.

A Federal committee, of which Dr. W. H. Jordan of the State Experiment Station at Geneva was Chairman, and John Mitchell, a member, made a general investigation of the milk-producing conditions to establish prices for the first three months of this year. This plan was dropped, but the committee decided to permit a price of $3.52 a 100 pounds.

Ex-Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets, who had supported the producers in getting a fair price for their products, said he did not believe the indictments could be successfully prosecuted against any of the accused men in view of the approval given by the Federal committee for a higher price. Mr. Dillon declared that middlemen and distributors here were arrayed against the farmers and milk producers and he thought some of them at least were interested in this prosecution.

Continuing its investigation of the large wholesale and retail grocers who have been accused of overcharging, the Federal Food Board yesterday summoned before it O. G. Bliss of Bliss Brothers, the owners of the Waldorf Market at 634 Park Avenue. The Bliss Brothers, according to the complaint, charged 15 cents a pound for sugar. At the hearing yesterday Mr. Bliss admitted the complaint was true, but surprised Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams with the statement that he never knew there was any limit to the price at which he could sell sugar retail.

Following a reprimand from Mr. Williams, the head of the Waldorf Market agreed to refund all excess charges to his customers, to put a sign in his store announcing that he would do so, and to sell all his groceries hereafter according to the quotations of the Federal Food Board daily price lists. Only on the acceptance of those conditions would Mr. Williams agree to release the retailer without submitting the charges to Washington. According to the records in the case, Bliss Brothers purchased their sugar from Austin, Nichols & Co., one bill showing that they had paid $8.80 per hundredweight for sugar on Dec. 22 and another $8.60 per hundredweight on Dec. 23.

The Federal Food Board issued a summons yesterday directing two bakers, George Stiehl of Corona, L. I., and Joseph Forst of Elmhurst, L. I., to appear on Jan. 11 and answer complaints alleging that they had been selling bread underweight. Subpoenas were also issued yesterday compelling the appearance of Jaburg Brothers of 10 to 14 Leonard Street, and A. Gronowitz of 190 Stanton Street, both of whom are accused of demanding an excessive price for sugar. Gronowitz is said to have charged 14 cents a pound for granulated sugar.

The thirty-two barrels of sugar which was seized at the establishment of Hyman Borrok at 1,380 Boston Road, shortly after his arrest for hoarding, were distributed by the Federal Board yesterday among the hospitals and charity organizations of the city, one barrel being sold to each institution at a flat rate of 5 cents a pound cash. The money will be turned over to Borrok.

The Food Scouts of New York, an organization of twenty boys from 9 to 12 years of age, all victims of malnutrition, will begin at noon tomorrow a three months' nutrition clinic at Public School 40. Under the auspices and direction of the People's Institute, the Post-Graduate Hospital, and the New York School Lunch Committee, they will gather around a table spread with just the right kind of food that boys of their age should have. The experiment, free from any cost to the boys themselves, will be conducted to show how necessary it is for the health of the nation that hot and well-balanced meals should be made accessible to all school children.

The menus will be arranged by Food Administrator Hoover's New York appointees, Dr. Mary Schwartz Rose of Columbia University, Miss Fee, dietitian for the New York School Lunch Committee, and Dr. Morris Stark of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

The Isaac W. Rushmore Company, a milk concern in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that it had turned over its business to the Borden's Farms Products Company. The Bordens have bought the entire equipment of the Rushmore Company. The consolidation is one of several that have taken place in the last four months, owing to the increased cost of milk production and delivery. It was stated yesterday that if present prices continued every small company in the city would be forced to go out of business.

COLUMBUS FUND $2,500,000.

Knights Have Raised Half of the Amount Needed for War Work.

Two and a half million dollars of the Knights of Columbus fund for war recreation work and social service in the army and navy has already been collected, according to a report made yesterday at the meeting of the Supreme Board of Directors at the Waldorf-Astoria, and there is a good prospect that the sum of $5,000,000 will be attained by the end of March. Walter N. Kernan, who has spent the last two months in France as special overseas commissioner of the organization investigating the field work by the Knights among American troops, presented his report, and it was announced that in February he would return with an executive staff of about 100 members to supervise the work.

The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, reported to the board that the Catholic War Council had been reorganized. This body, which has charge of all Catholic activities connected with the war and which is promoting the work of the Knights of Columbus, now consists of the three Cardinal Archbishops and eleven Archbishops of the country. Cardinal Gibbons is President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose other members are Bishop Hayes, Bishop Schrembs of Toledo, Bishop Muldoon of Rockford, and Bishop Russell of Charleston.

A resolution was passed thanking Mme. Schumann-Heink for her work for the Knights, particularly in singing to the troops in camps and cantonments.

MORE ENEMY ALIENS PAROLED FROM CAMP

Attorney General Releases Koster and Gottschalk, Once Classed as "Dangerous."

SIX FREED IN FOUR DAYS

Must Make Regular Reports to Custodian and Federal Aids—Rintelen's Trial Postponed.

Two more enemy aliens classed as "dangerous" when they were committed, were released yesterday from the internment camp on Ellis Island by order of Attorney General Gregory. Both obtained indefinite paroles and until further notice will be required to report to civilian custodians and to Federal officials.

The men ordered released by the Attorney General were Peter Koster and Max Gottschalk. Koster was interned from Manhattan and Gottschalk from Brooklyn on charges of violating the regulations prescribed by President Wilson for the control of enemy alien activities in the United States. The paroling of Koster and Gottschalk makes six enemy aliens released by order of the Attorney General in the last four days.

Under the rules governing the parole of enemy aliens, each man so paroled must have a civilian custodian. Twice a week he reports to the custodian and once a week to the Federal authorities. It is thus possible for the enemy to have five days a week during which he can do what he pleases without reporting to any one. To do this he can report to his private custodian and the Government the same day and the next day report for the second time to the civilian custodians.

Among the enemy aliens who report weekly to the Federal Building and assure the authorities that they are keeping strictly within the law are Colonel A. E. Piorkowsky, the ranking officer of the German Army now in the United States, and Hugo Schmidt, the American agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. Colonel Piorkowsky was among the first to be arrested following the declaration of war, and also among the first to obtain a parole from the Attorney General.

Before the dismissal of Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German Naval and Military Attachés, Colonel Piorkowsky is said to have been a close adviser of those officers. He was also the predecessor of Captain Hans Tauscher, the German ordnance expert, as the agent of the Krupps in this country. Colonel Piorkowsky has lived in the United States for about twenty years, but he has always remained a loyal subject of the Kaiser. The submarine merchantman Deutschland is said to have brought an iron cross of the latest and most improved type to this country for Colonel Piorkowsky, and according to a friend it was the gift of the Kaiser.

Colonel Piorkowsky's civilian custodian is Supreme Court Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss. It was said yesterday that the Colonel never fails to report twice a week to Judge Hotchkiss.

Captain Franz Rintelen, the German plotter who was charged in the Summer of 1915 with fomenting strikes in American factories then engaged in filling orders for the Allies, and who is just finishing a prison term for those activities, was called for a second trial before Judge Edwin S. Thomas in the Federal District Court yesterday. This time he will be tried on a charge of having entered into a conspiracy to destroy the British steamer Kirk Oswald by placing a bomb in a vital part of that ship. A motion to postpone trial until Jan. 21 was granted.

Friedrich A. Borgermeister, former confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German plot paymaster, who has been at liberty for several weeks by permission of the Department of Justice in Washington, ended his vacation yesterday and was reinterned on Ellis Island. He spent his vacation in Dutchess County. When first interned Borgermeister was an associate of Carl Heynen, the former German Consul General in Mexico City. Heynen is in a Georgia prison camp.

David Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall Street," who was convicted of being a member of the conspiracy hatched by Rintelen to foment strikes in munition plants, will this week complete his term in the Atlanta Penitentiary for representing himself as a Federal official. He will immediately be transferred to the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary to serve a year and one day for his part in the Rintelen plot. Two Deputy Marshals left for Atlanta yesterday to take Lamar in custody when he is released.

Harry Hazleton and Abram Downey were sentenced to four months in the Mercer County Penitentiary yesterday for selling whisky to soldiers and sailors. John McCormick, who has been in the Tombs on the same charge, was sentenced to one month in the same prison. All of them pleaded guilty.

The cases against "General" Liam Mellowes and Thomas Welch of the Irish Sinn Fein organization, the first charged with trying to get back to Ireland on a fraudulent American passport, and the other charged with acting as a transatlantic mail carrier for Sinn Fein agitators in Ireland and the United States, were yesterday set for trial at the November term of the Federal District Court.

CALLS FOR RIGHTS TO JEWS.

British Labor Demands for Them Equal Citizenship Everywhere.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Parliamentary committee of the British Trade Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labor Party in their memorandum on war aims, to be considered by a special conference of the labor movement on Jan. 28, has recommended that Jews in all countries enjoy the common elementary rights of tolerance, freedom of residence and trade, and equal citizenship, and that Palestine be set free from the oppressive government of the Turk and formed into a free State, under international guarantee, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return.

Every man thinks he can mix a cocktail—but his guests need all their politeness to stand the strain.

Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality

McENANY and "SCOTTY"

formerly with CADET STORE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, N.Y.

The tailors, who for over 25 years have made the smart appearance of the West Point Cadet Corps a household word, are now associated in the making of OFFICERS' UNIFORMS for the Army and Navy with

Quinlan INC
Army, Navy & Civilian Wear.
15 East 47th Street, Opp. Ritz-Carlton, NEW YORK.

Cozy, Warm Japanese Hand-quilted Vests 89c

Greater comfort indoors or outdoors is yours for just 89c—in a sleeveless hand-quilted vest.

Lamb's Wool Sleeveless Vests, $3.98. With sleeves, $6.98. Main Floor.

Books Sold 10% Below Publishers' List Prices.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are now located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crocker Mourning House

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

250 Fur Trimmed Coats for Women

$19.50

Just arrived—third shipment of these Coats that have been pronounced the best values and styles of the season. Every time we get in a shipment of these Coats, out they go in a day; they are so smart, dressy, so practical and then, too, they fit perfectly.

We are helping one of America's largest and best coat makers to use up surplus materials, that's the reason we are able to secure them on a basis that permits this extraordinary low price.

Several models on newest of new lines with novel belt effects and pockets. Developed in the most dependable Winter materials in fashionable shades of

Plum, Dark Green, Brown, Dark Brown and Black.

Deep collars of fur, or fur trimmed collars add to their style. Every garment half lined or lined throughout.

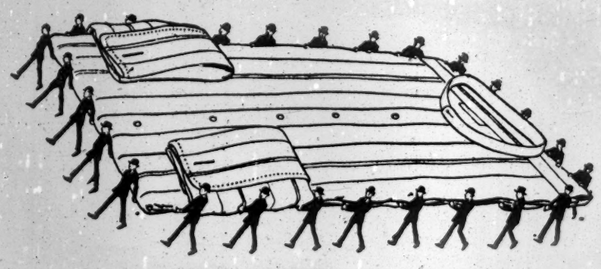
Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co. Sale Begins Today, 9. A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service. Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Main Floor 35th Street

MEN!
Big Savings Are Coming Your Way In This



Big Shirt Sale!

6,800 Garments 97c 6,800 Garments

It brings the opportunity to stock up with shirts of excellent quality at about one-third less than you would have to pay if we were to order them today.

Of Japanese Imported Cotton Crepes, Woven Madras, Corded Madras, Mercerized Cottons and other popular Shirtings.

Coat Style Models, laundered or soft cuffs, plain negligee or pleated, in sizes 14 to 17. Every garment meets our exacting specifications.

Make Your Selection Early, for Hundreds Will Buy Them in Dozen Lots

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Still Greater Reductions will be offered---because we desire to effect a Prompt Clearance of all Winter Apparel.

Gowns and Dresses
for Street—Afternoon—Dinner—Dance & Evening Wear

Fur-Trimmed Wraps
For Afternoon and Evening Wear

Motor and Street Coats
Of Exquisite Imported Materials—Richly Fur Trimmed

Tailored and Costume Suits
For Street, Afternoon Calling and Informal Wear

Clearance of Winter Hats

Superb Furs

COATS—WRAPS—SETS—SCARFS and MUFFS of Russian Sable, Deep Blue Chinchilla, Dark Eastern Mink, Ermine, Mole, Kolinsky, Skunk, Seal and other Fashionable Furs, at reductions ranging from ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF their former prices.

HANAN

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES

This sale includes many lines of our choicest models—all are of the Hanan High Standard of Quality.

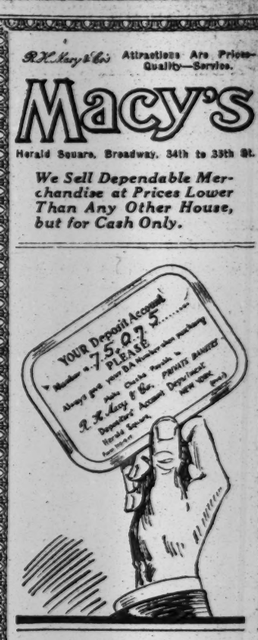
Exceptional Reductions are Offered

AT ALL STORES

516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
Broadway, cor. 31st St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St.
1095 Broadway, at 23rd St.
Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
297 Broadway, at Duane St.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.
In Brooklyn, at 390 Fulton St.

SHOES

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service. Macy's Herald Square



We Have Your Number

Come and get it—for it will prove a key to thrifty and economical shopping. It will prove a money-saver and time-saver as well—making every visit to this store a real pleasure.

Your number—the identification mark of the Depositor's Account (D. A.) which you should open in the interest of war-time economy—helps you to acquire the privileges of the charge account without any of its accompanying burdens.

The D. A. teaches you the habit of thrift and saving through its association with a store which has practiced for sixty years the policy of buying for cash and selling for cash—dependable merchandise at prices less than elsewhere.

The D. A. makes your money work for you every minute it is on deposit—by paying interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

The D. A. plays fair with all alike. It does not ask every shopper to bear the cost of privilege extended to the few.

Opening a Depositor's Account (D. A.) is a simple matter. You deposit any sum you desire, sign a signature card and receive a card like the one in the illustration above.

Then you shop in the usual way, giving your name and the number of your D. A. to the salesperson who attends you.

If you find it inconvenient to come to the store, you may open a D. A. by mail, sending your check or a money order for the amount you desire to deposit. We will then send you the necessary record cards and your D. A. Number. It makes possible shopping by mail or phone—a convenience to the city dweller and commuter alike.

Open a D. A. now—while the year is young—and make this year one of profitable shopping for yourself.

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Where a Business Man May Dine

Free from the noise and hustle of the busy street, a noonday lunch in our restaurant on the Eighth Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying relaxation to the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

AMERICANS DEVISE NEW WAR SURGERY

Adopt a Method of Continuous Treatment from Front to Base Hospital.

ALSO STANDARDIZE SPLINTS

British Army Doctors Will Use the Innovations—Joan of Arc's Memory Honored.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 6, (Associated Press.)—Plans for the care of American soldiers include a radical departure from former methods of treating wounded. An announcement made today by Surgeon General Bradley says that a method has been formulated assuring each case continuous treatment from the dressing station on the fighting line through many hands to the base hospital.

This co-ordination has been worked out by Dr. J. M. T. Finney of Johns Hopkins University, who has been appointed Director of the surgery section. It does away with the more frequent examination of wound dressings which has been the method in other armies.

Another departure is the standardization of splints. Heretofore every surgeon, even in the armies, used splints of his own devising, making a great number of varieties. The British Army doctors have been so impressed with the American plan and the manual explaining it, that they asked and received permission to adopt it themselves.

Plans for the care of the blind include instruction to begin as soon as possible after the wound has been received, experience in other armies having shown that quick treatment and instruction are most valuable. Personal instruction will be continued by the army until the blind reach the United States. Dr. George E. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia will be in charge of treatment of the blind, and also will direct all head surgery, such as throat and facial.

Hammock Litter Adopted.

In these departures, as well as in others, American medical men have had the advantage of the experience of all the other armies. They have adopted the best features of each and they have made improvements where it is possible. The doctors have found most difficulty in obtaining an efficient litter for removing wounded from the trenches. The American expeditionary force has adopted French hammock litters, in which the wounded sit up.

Since it has been found that speedy treatment of wounds results in a greater saving of life, divisional ambulance sections have been mobilized to three-quarters of their strength. It is expected the resulting speed will almost cause a merging of the collection on field hospitals and the evacuation hospitals, where there are special operating rooms and special wards for special injuries. Up to this time only male nurses have been used at advanced hospitals, but the new American plans provide for female nurses there, the British and French having found them valuable.

There has been a great change in conditions since Spanish war days when, because most wounds resulted from bullets, it was found advisable not to operate quickly. Now most wounds are caused by shrapnel, which makes it advisable to operate as speedily as possible.

Some of the prominent American physicians and surgeons now in France are Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Dr. George E. Brewer of New York, Dr. Harvey Cushing of Harvard, Dr. F. A. Washburn of Boston, Dr. Samuel Lloyd of New York, Dr. C. L. Gibson of New York, Dr. R. H. Harte of Philadelphia, Dr. F. A. Besley of Northwestern University, Dr. Charles H. Peck of New York, Dr. F. D. Murphy of Washington University, Dr. Marshall Clinton of Buffalo, Dr. C. R. Clark of Youngstown, Dr. E. D. Clark of Indianapolis, Dr. B. R. Shurly of Detroit, and Dr. J. E. Flint of Yale.

With these specialists are associated other physicians and surgeons of ability. Many of them have brought their own staffs, Dr. Peck having an entire staff of nurses and assistants who worked with him in the operating room at Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

Variations in Sick Chart.

The sick chart nowadays resembles the weather record, going up when it is damp and snowy and going down when it is clear and cold. It is said that the many cases due to pneumonia or other affections of the respiratory tract art caused largely by the crowding in barracks and billets of newly landed men. While the sick rate of seasoned troops is slightly more than 2 per cent., that of those newly landed is just under 5 per cent.

All the specialists have been grouped under the following sections: Head, muscles and joints, blood diseases, skin diseases, surgery, general medicine, X-ray laboratory and mental diseases. When it it determined that they are permanently unfit for further army service, wounded men will be returned to the United States. Ample hospital room is being obtained and seventeen hospital trains have been ordered.

Masses for both American and French dead were said in the churches of France today on the occasion of the national celebration of the birthday of Joan of Arc. At her birthplace, the little village of Domremy, many pilgrims, who had come miles to worship at the little church where France's saint was baptized, were unable to gain entrance at the service, and knelt in the snow while mass was being celebrated.

Within the church American and French flags were draped over the altar where Joan of Arc worshipped. Pilgrims and some newspaper correspondents, who had traveled a long distance to be present, were received by the local priests at the conclusion of the ceremonies at which a battalion of French troops assisted.

OIL LEASE BILL PASSES.

Senate Adopts Measure After Eliminating Naval Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Walsh-Pittman Oil and Coal Land Leasing bill was passed by the Senate late today by a vote of 37 to 32. It now goes to the House.

The bill has been pending in the Senate four years. Its passage at this session was made possible by an agreement to eliminate from its provisions the naval oil reserves, which was urged by the Navy Department. A separate bill providing for the operation of these reserves by the Government, the leases of the present claimants being obtained either through condemnation proceedings or by direct purchase, will be introduced as soon as approved by President Wilson.

As finally passed, the bill provides for the general leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium lands by the Secretary of the Interior, with royalties to be paid to the Government, and for purchase of the lands by lessees under certain conditions.

British D. S. O. to Rabbi Adler.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Rabbi Michael Adler, the Chief Jewish Chaplain in the British Army, has received the Distinguished Service Order.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 16.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Grand Concert and Meeting

The Humanitarian Cult

Tonight, January 8th, at 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL

CECIL ARDEN, Soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House.
MAX GEGNA, 'Cellist.
MISS MANNHEIMER, Recitations.
MOLLIE MARGOLIES, Pianist.
MISCHA VIOLINE, Violinist.

SPEAKERS

JUDGE GUSTAVE HARTMAN, in the Chair.
GEO. GORDON BATTLE. CHARLES H. INGERSOLL.
HUNTINGTON W. MERCHANT. DR. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER.

MISHA APPELBAUM will speak on
"THE FUSION FUND," "THE CULT"
and "THE GOD OF MAMMON."

TO give all an opportunity to attend this concert and meeting, we shall give a reserved seat for Dress Circle or Balcony with each copy of The Humanitarian Magazine purchased at Box Office this evening. Price of Magazine, 25 cents per copy.

The rest of the house exclusively for our subscribers.

Get a Copy of The Humanitarian Magazine for January

A forceful article by GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM on "GERMANY TO THE BAR." Editorials on "Capital and Labor," "Who Shall Sit at the Peace Conference." Now on sale at Subway and "L" Newsstands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Oil Heaters
Plenty now on sale at reasonable prices.
GIMBELS—5th Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Oil Heaters
Plenty now on sale at reasonable prices.
GIMBELS—5th Floor

OVERCOATS—Sharp Disposal!

Exactly when you want them—our usual fine qualities—at sharp reductions like this.

Men's Overcoats

$42.50 Were $50, $55, $60.
$36.50 Were $42, $45, $47.50.
$31.50 Were $35, $37.50, $40.
$24.50 Were $30 and $32.
$18.50 Were $22.50 and $25.

Men's Fur Coats

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $87.50
Raccoon Coat, $92.50
Piece Coon, $21.50
Fur Collar Coat, $37.50
Fur Collar Coat, $24.50

Men's Suits

$29.75 Were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40, $45.
$24.50 Were $30 and $32.
$21.50 Were $25 and $27.50.
$18.50 Special assortment at special prices. All sizes.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

A Great Cretonne Sale

A Clean-up of the Season's Smartest Cretonnes

Charming designs and gayest colorings.
Cretonnes for slip covers, curtains, bedspreads, cushions.

At 35c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from 50c and 55c yard.
At 55c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from 85c, 90c, 95c.
At 75c Yd. 50-in. wide cretonne reduced from $1.25.
At 85c Yd. Cretonnes reduced from $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, $1.85, $1.50, $1.85.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Yearly Sale of Women's Imported Lingerie

now being held on the Second Floor,

will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

These dainty undergarments (from France, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico) are being offered at prices which represent unprecedented concessions from those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

will be obtainable, commencing to-day, in

Women's, Misses' and Children's Wool Sweaters, Sweater Sets, Etc.,

the prices of which have been considerably lowered.

For Women and Misses:

Imported Shetland Wool Sweaters . $5.00
Imported Shetland Wool Spencers . 2.25
Brushed Wool Sweaters . . . 5.50
Brushed Wool Scarf-and-Tam Sets . 2.90

For Children:

Brushed Wool Sweater-and-Cap Sets, $3.90

Women's & Misses' House Sacques

of knitted Shetland wool, are now being featured at the special price of . . $3.75

Children's Furs at Reduced Prices

The remaining quantities offer exceptional purchasing advantages, as decided price-changes have been made to insure a speedy clearance.

(Departments on Third Floor)

A SPECIAL SALE

arranged for to-day (Tuesday) in the

Fancy Needlework Department

on the Fourth Floor, will feature the following:

Imported Lingerie Pillow Slips

(hand-embroidered); in several designs and sizes, special at

50c., 75c., 95c. to $2.75.

Down-filled Pillows (size 14x18 inches)

covered with French sateen in an assortment of attractive colors, special at

85c. each

A large number of Scarfs, Centerpieces, Pillow Covers and various other articles have been taken from the regular stock of the Department and greatly reduced in prices.

The Men's Shoe Department

is now showing advance models in Men's High Shoes for dress, business and sports wear in the early Spring days.

One of the smart style features for the coming season shows contrasting combinations in vamps and tops, presenting entirely new effects.

Price $10.00 per pair

Military Shoes and Leggings.

(Sixth Floor)

The Y. W. C. A. requests help in raising $1,750,000 for the National Fund for War Work.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Grasshoppers Scared Champ Clark Out of Being a Millionaire

While Victor Murdock was still wearing kilts, a man sent Champ Clark, ex-president (at 23) of Marshall College, a check for $25 to write him a graduating speech. This money took young Clark out of reach of the Wichita grasshoppers over into Kentucky, where he married a young woman who learned out of a cook book and sent their children to two rival churches. There, too, the Speaker of the House of Representatives began his career by presiding at a 7-hour theological debate interrupted only by fried chicken.

Read "Champ Clark's Autobiography" in the January

Get your copy Hearst's Magazine *At all Newsstands*

VANDERLIP DECRIES 'BUSINESS AS USUAL'

Advises Bankers to Discourage Loans to Non-Essential Enterprises.

WAR ECONOMY NECESSARY

In Spurring On War Savings Movement, He Says, Trade Will Flourish as Much as Ever.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, addressing a meeting of bankers at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the necessity of more active co-operation on their part in the thrift and war savings movement, declared that the war could not be won unless the business men of the country were willing to dispense with nonessentials and release to the Government the materials and labor which it needed for the production of war supplies.

He stated that the bankers could do their bit more efficiently by discouraging loans for nonessential enterprises and turning the labor and material engaged in nonessential industries into enterprises more directly concerned with the conduct of the war. He said the war could not be won on the principle of "business as usual." Either private business or the Government would have to suffer, Mr. Vanderlip declared, and it was the patriotic duty of every citizen to see to it that the Government did no suffer.

"There are things," said Mr. Vanderlip, "which we can assume. Certainly we can assume an understanding of the seriousness of the war. We can assume a spirit of freedom and patriotism in this group of men. I would not, however, be ready to assume a complete understanding of the size of the effort in comparison with our capabilities to perform. Wherever there is any doubt that the campaign for war economy is necessary, wherever there is any belief in the theory that we must have unchanged business, I believe it comes solely from misunderstanding and misconception of what the task is. For instance, the objection to the campaign of economy, which we are endeavoring to conduct through the thrift and war savings movement, usually manifests itself among people who fear it is going to disrupt business.

"I saw a graphic outline of the growth of domestic business. It showed domestic business of $30,000,000 during the year before the war and $62,000,000 for the year just closed. Railroads were flooded with more business than they could do. Now, in my mind, the tragedy of the situation lies not in the fact that we are going to disrupt business, for we are not, but that we are not going to get this propaganda of saving into the minds and souls of the people sufficiently to make them realize that they have other things to consider than their own private or immediate interests.

"Business will flourish as much as ever. You need not have any fear on that score. The problem before us is to make the people of the country realize that it is no longer a question of what the individual can afford. It is a question of what the nation can afford."

Declaring that the criticism of the Government methods was entirely beside the point, inasmuch as the Government was doing as well as it could under the circumstances, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"It will be impossible for the Government to utilize all its facilities properly until there is a much greater release of labor and material than there has been in the past. We are in competition with the Government in a much greater way than really appears on the surface. We are in competition even on the railroads, and until this competition is eliminated and the Government can have a free road to the use of all the labor and materials that it may require we need not expect very gratifying results."

Participation in the war savings movement and the reduction of nonessentials, according to Mr. Vanderlip, was an evidence of what could be done to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

"Until we cease to think that in encouraging saving among the people we are doing something that will interfere with business, we are not doing anything to win the war. When you extend loans for the prosecution of nonessential enterprises you are contributing in no way to the winning of the war. Don't be afraid that you will wreck business. Business men engaged in nonessentials ought to have your judgment as to what to do, and ought to be wide-awake as to how to convert their enterprises into more essential enterprises.

"What we need among business men today is a sense of personal responsibility to the Government, a readiness to make a personal sacrifice. True enough, the transition of labor and capital involved in a general conversion of business is a painful operation, but that is a part of the great war pain which must be borne in order that this war may be won. It is part of the price we must be ready and eager to pay for victory. We have talked about a united nation to fight the war, but it must be a united nation to make a sacrifice of nonessential things for things more necessary to the equipment of our armies. I believe it is our patriotic duty to adopt the principle of economy and saving in order to win the war. I do not hold the sale of war savings certificates up as a measure by which the war can be won. But economy and saving in nonessentials means the release of labor and material to the Government, and this I consider an absolutely essential measure. I am convinced that until we grasp this principle, until we sacrifice those things which we can easily do without, we are not going to make any real progress."

Asked by one of the bankers present as to just what things could be dispensed with in order to release goods and services to the Government, Mr. Vanderlip replied that the War Savings Committee had no desire to catalogue what should or should not be used by the people.

"But I am sure," Mr. Vanderlip concluded, "that every man here knows just what he can do without. If there is any doubt in your mind as to just what you should eliminate, look back to your less prosperous days and you will find that many of the things you regard now as necessities are, in fact, luxuries. You got along without them some years ago and you can do so today. Furthermore, if you must have these things catalogued you need only to pick up the advertisements which are directly calculated to create a want for things that are not necessary."

Mr. Vanderlip called attention to an afternoon newspaper which devoted thirteen columns to automobile advertising and only three columns to news about the war, and said such a condition did not represent his conception of war economy.

Jacob Wertheim donated to the Board of Education last night $5,000 to be awarded to the public schools of this city achieving the highest records in the sale of thrift and other war savings stamps by May 31. There will be sixteen awards of $100 each for the elementary schools and two awards of $250 for the high schools showing the highest per capita result from the sales of thrift stamps and war savings stamps based upon average daily attendance covering the period between Jan. 1 and May 31. More than 800,000 school children will take part in the competition.

Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, said last night that the gift would undoubtedly be accepted at the next meeting of the board.

MRS. EINSTEIN QUITS WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Resents Remark About Governor Whitman and Protests Against Executive Session.

Mrs. William Einstein of 121 West Fifty-seventh Street resigned from the Women's City Club at a meeting of the club in the Hotel McAlpin last night, because of remarks made there concerning Governor Whitman. The statement about the Governor to which Mrs. Einstein took exception was made during a discussion on the propriety of asking him to appoint efficient women to positions on various State boards. The statement, according to Mrs. Einstein, was to the effect that "all women look alike to Governor Whitman."

The meeting of the club was called to consider appointments made by Mayor Hylan and also to set on foot a movement to obtain places for women on boards where vacancies have occurred. Reporters were asked to be present, but on arriving they were told by the Secretary, Mrs. Henry Bruere, that the meeting was private and that no report of it was to be made public. After the meeting was over Mrs. Einstein informed the newspapers of her resignation and the reasons for it.

"As soon as I got in," she said, "I asked the presiding officer, Mrs. Ernest Poole, why they were holding the meeting as an executive session. I soon learned. A few women—there were not more than thirty present—wanted to put a scheme before the public as coming from the City Club, which has a membership of more than 2,000. I listened to a tirade against our Governor which ended with the remark that he really paid no heed to the ability of the women he appointed, but that all women looked alike to him. I demanded that that remark be stricken from the minutes. This was refused.

"Then they began to criticise Mayor Hylan for appointments he has made. One of the speakers said that a woman should be made Police Commissioner, another said that the entire administrative staff of the Street Cleaning Department, including the Commissioner, should be women.

"Now, it seems to me foolish for women who have just been enfranchised and who are still trying to learn the game of politics to start out in a secret meeting criticising the Mayor and the Governor of the State for the appointments they have made or may make."

Mrs. Einstein is Chairman of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association and of the Americanization Committee of the State Defense Committee. She was one of the founders of the Women's City Club.

HONORED FOR SINKING AMERICAN DESTROYER

Kaiser Awards Order Pour le Merite to U-Boat Captain Who Sank Fourteen Other Vessels.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Merite on a submarine commander, Kophamel, on his return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands. During this cruise, Kophamel asserts, he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy or France. He is said to have brought back twenty-two tons of copper as booty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The above dispatch attracted considerable interest in high naval circles tonight, but developed no statement identifying the destroyer. As only one American destroyer has been sunk by a German submarine, the statements contained in the Amsterdam dispatch must relate to that vessel—the Jacob Jones, which was sunk on the afternoon of Dec. 6 last. This was the destroyer that was commanded by Lieut. Commander D. W. Bagley, brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was at first thought to have been lost but was afterward picked up and landed at the Scilly Islands.

American naval officers in charge of records declined tonight for military reasons to say where the Jacob Jones was lost. Why there should be such a refusal is inexplicable, in view of the fact that the Commander of the submarine which sank the Jacob Jones knows the position of the vessel when it was attacked. But from the fact that the Jones was sunk on the afternoon of Dec. 6, and the incident was officially reported to Washington on Dec. 8, and Lieut. Commander Bagley, when rescued, was immediately taken to the Scilly Islands, it is not believed that the Jones was sunk near the Cape Verde Islands.

The Scilly Islands, off the coast of England, are 2,000 miles distant from the Cape Verde Islands, which are off the Senegal Coast of Africa. The Amsterdam dispatch, however, does not clearly state that the submarine officer had sunk the American destroyer near the Cape Verde Islands. It says that he was decorated on his "return from a cruise to the Cape Verde Islands."

If this is correct it indicates that part of the plan of the German submarine campaign involves long submarine cruises. If the cruise to Cape Verde Islands were made from Zeebrugge via the Channel, it would skirt the British Coast near the Scilly Islands, the French Coast near the Island of Ushant and Brest, the Island of Madeira, and pass west of the Canary Islands.

The Cape Verdes command an ocean crossroads. It is here that the main ship route from New York to the Cape of Good Hope crosses the main ship route from Brazil to the Mediterranean and to the English Channel. A submarine traversing this route naturally would run into many steamers and might be very difficult to locate.

The week ending Nov. 24, U-boat sinkings of British vessels rose to fourteen ships of 1,600 tons and over. The week ending Dec. 1, sixteen British vessels of 1,900 tons and over were lost. The week ending Dec. 8, a total of fourteen British vessels of over 1,600 tons were lost. These are the weeks immediately before and after the sinking of the Jacob Jones.

On Dec. 9 there was a rumor in Buenos Aires that a German submarine had been seen in the Atlantic, somewhere off Rio. On the following day the Spanish Premier made an official announcement that the Spanish steamer Claudio, bound from America for Spain, had been bombarded by a German submarine. On Dec. 14 a Lisbon cable stated that Funchal, Madeira, which is on the route from the English Channel to the Cape Verde Islands, was bombarded by a German submarine, forty shells having been fired, and a number of persons injured.

"I know something that *will* help clear your skin"

"When my complexion was red and rough, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did!* But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has given me back my clear, healthy skin. I wish *you'd* try it!"

Resinol

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away dandruff and keep the hair healthy and attractive. For trial free, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,500	$6,000
5,000	10,000
6,000	11,000
15,000	28,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes, 8.50 to 350.00.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St. Telephone Gresley 6415.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

FAIR TREATMENT

A Test of Tests

DRAWINGS MADE OVER ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE PILOT CAR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AD CLUB CARAVAN IN ITS BATTLE WITH MUD.

4 Goodrich Tires Plough Leagues of Mud Free from Tire Trouble

Wear out 3 sets of Chains

Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked.

Ask Your Dealer for Them

THROUGH spring and summer, Goodrich Test Car Fleets in every region of our land have demonstrated the lasting strength of Silvertown Cord and Black Safety Tread Tires on any kind of a road in any sort of weather. Hundreds of thousands of miles of mauling these matchless fabric tires under The Test Car have proved their right to the title, "America's Tested Tires."

Yet the TEST of Tests, which out-tested the Goodrich Test Car Fleets, came to them unscheduled and unplanned. The San Francisco Ad Club set forth with a Caravan of automobiles to motor cross continent to the St. Louis Advertising Convention. *The pilot car was equipped with four Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.*

At the Sierra Nevadas, the pleasure jaunt, by a whim of weather, turned to the bitterest test of tires, rain and snow and storm-strickened roads ever staged. With storm skies over the Caravan always, and rain storm and snow storm whipping fore and aft, that pilot car fought its way over the desert, the Rockies and the Prairies.

GOODRICH TESTED TIRES

It plowed those four Goodrich Tires through the slush and snow, the scattered rock and frozen mud of water guttered trails on desert and mountain. Even the flat lands, those tires waded tarlike mud, sank into quagmires, and forded flood-swollen streams.

The pictures here, reproductions of photographs—the hub-mired car and wheels clogged with clay—tell what those tires endured.

All four tires, unscathed, reached a point fifty miles from St. Louis. Here one fell a victim to a puncture, but the others wheeled into St. Louis *on San Francisco air.* The tire-trying test wore out three sets of chains, but not those four Goodrich Tires.

This dramatic demonstration but confirms what Goodrich Test Car Fleets are demonstrating always in widely separated regions of our country; the durability of "America's Tested Tires"
BLACK SAFETY TREADS AND SILVERTOWN CORDS.

Local Address 1780 Broadway, N.Y.City THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY Phone 8700 Columbus

THE CITY OF GOODRICH AKRON, OHIO.

THERE'S true war-time conservation in this new Hupmobile—the Comfort Car.

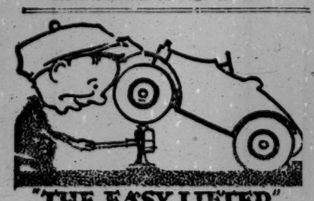
Science has reduced its weight 600 pounds, and added 24 per cent to gasoline mileage, 15 to 18 per cent to tire mileage.

Already, in owner-service, it is establishing new records for low maintenance cost.

Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-22 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right

CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST.

BROOKLYN	BRONX	NEWARK	WHOLESALE ONLY
Diuguid Brothers 1285 Bedford Avenue	William Moller 1852 Concourse	Hupmobile Sales Co. 28 Halsey Street	Hupmobile Co. of New York 244-250 W. 49th St.



"THE EASY LIFTER"

Easily put in place; *easily* worked when there.

Smooth—sure—quick-acting

You'll like the Hartford AUTO JACK

Its army of users say it's "The Best Jack Money Can Buy"

An old established automobile manufacturer desires the services of a production man; only one who can produce results. This is an exceptional opportunity. If you know the game call Wednesday only, 3:30 to 5 P. M, Room 1916 McAlpin Hotel.

Eagle Aviation School
Now Open

Instruction in aeroplane mechanics, flying and aerodynamics. Men prepared for the army, the navy and aerocraft industry. Instructions under former aviation officers who have seen active service in France. Five weeks complete course $75.00. First class now being enrolled. Call or write for booklet.

114 WEST 42D ST.
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The Liberty proves that excess weight is superfluous in a motor car

LIBERTY

It rides differently—and better.
It drives differently—and better.

COLONIAL MOTORS
John F. Plummer, Pres. Incorporated Arnold Wood, Vice-Pres.
1749 Broadway, New York

At the Show 2nd Floor

CROWDS GO TO SEE THE BIG AUTO SHOW

Leaders of the Motor Industry Gather at the Grand Central Palace.

MANY SALES REPORTED

Accessories Exhibit Attracts Visitors—Symmetry in Body Lines —Disk Wheels Popular.

Two Minute Men made their appearance at the automobile show in the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Standing on guard with old flint-lock muskets, three-cornered hats, and long hair tied in a queue, they were typically characteristic of the old days as they stood in front of the big six-cylinder azure-blue Lexington touring car, whose name is reminiscent of the historic Revolutionary encounter. The Lexington cars have been designated this season the "Minute Man Six," from their quiet and efficient running qualities. Beside the azure-blue open touring model two closed types, one being a convertible coupé, are shown.

If the war conditions of the last few months have produced problems that temporarily tried the souls of manufacturers and dealers, there were no indications of it yesterday, for the big building was crowded all day long, and many of the exhibitors wore that comfortable smile that comes from good business, and prospects of more, attested by a number of signed contracts of bona fide sales. It was Dealers' Day at the show, and nearly all the leaders in the motor-car industry, of whom several hundred are here from all parts of the country, made the day somewhat like an old home gathering of well-known motorists. Among large delegations were those from the Bronx Automobile Dealers' Association, who will hold their first show in that borough next month, and the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, who are preparing for a two weeks' show in February.

The National cars, which have one of the positions of honor on the ground floor for the first time this year, show four attractive models on a 128-inch chassis. They are equipped with six or twelve cylinder motors, the twelve-cylinder engine being the National airplane type, which has been so extensively improved over last year as to be practically a new creation. The seven-passenger touring car, finished in pale blue, is equipped with the new engine, the cylinders arranged on the customary airplane "V" shaped. It is so compactly arranged that it takes up no more room under the hood than the six-cylinder motor. The twelve-cylinder motor costs $800 more, the touring car with the new engine selling for $2,595, while the six-cylinder model is $1,995. Two of the latter models are a snappy orange-colored, four-passenger phaeton and a velvet gray, seven-passenger Sedan.

Sedan a Popular Model.

The popularity of the Sedan for an all-year car has led several makers to that type for the first time this season. The Chevrolet, for instance, is putting them out for the first year, showing two attractive models, the Baby Grand Sedan for five passengers, on the smaller 110-inch chassis, and a larger one, 120 inches, on the new Chevrolet eight-cylinder chassis. The latter engine is of the quiet valve-in-the-head type, which has been thoroughly tested for the best mechanical perfection. The small Chevrolet comes in a 103-inch chassis, and is shown in a five-passenger touring car and a neat coupé.

A three-passenger sedan is one of the features of the Grant car exhibit, coming on the same chassis, 114-inch wheelbase, as their five-passenger sedan with six-cylinder motors. This is the first year that Grant cars have been built to cost over $1,000. The latest models are larger than the older styles, and contain many refinements, adding to their comfort and economical operation.

The Silver Special Kissel Kars make a distinctive and popular display, one of the characteristic models being a blue five-passenger touring car with rich tapestry upholstery. The new Silver-Apperson is another exhibit making its initial appearance this season. The Apperson Brothers have abandoned their six-cylinder models for the more advanced eight, and the Silver-Apperson is its big feature. The chassis is similar to the former models, with the exception of smaller wheels and a distinctive radiator oval in shape. The bevel edge finish of the side panels is a new design, and the two seats in the driver's compartment are adjustable.

The Liberty sedan is one of the noticeable cars of this type, a characteristic feature of the body design being the door on the left opening directly to the driver's seat, while the right hand door gives access to the rear passenger compartment. The top is hung somewhat lower than usual. The Liberty chassis is practically unchanged, one of the minor improvements being an aluminium crank case in the motor.

Many New Accessories Exhibit.

The upper floors of the Grand Central Palace, where the large exhibit of accessories and new things for the up-to-date motor equipment are displayed, attracted fully as large a crowd yesterday as on the lower floors where the latest automobile models are seen. Among these exhibits revealing the advance of engineering skill in new power plants, transmissions, and other motor refinements, one of the interesting new features was the American sleeve valve motor showing a radically new method in employing horizontally operated cylindrical sleeves inside the cylinder and surrounding the piston. Instead of rising or falling for intake and exhaust through their respective ports, the sleeves revolve around the cylinder axis. They are driven by spiral gears on a shaft with a crank shaft gear, differing materially from their horizontal position from the reciprocating movement of the well-known Knight engine. The engine also passes cool air through the crank case, where it cools the oil before going to the carburetor.

Front axles and crank shafts seem to be heavier than formerly. There is a tendency to deeper frames, as seen in the Premier and Cadillac chasses with frames nearly eight inches deep. Symmetry in body lines is noticeable in the neat tapering of many parts formerly made straight and in reinforcements where the greatest strain comes. While wire wheels are used more than in former seasons, there is evidently a popular movement toward disk wheels, which are seen to good advantage in the Oldsmobile and Paige exhibits.

The show, with the large crowds attracted on the opening days, has already stimulated optimism among the makers and dealers, and the opinion was unanimous yesterday that, as the motor vehicle had proved its utility in so many ways, there would be no difficulty in disposing of every car that the factories could produce this year, while giving up a large portion of their plants to making war munitions.

Today will be Army and Navy Day, and all men in uniform, including those of the allied countries, will be admitted free and without the payment of the war tax. Invitations have been extended to many prominent military and naval officers to visit the show. Tomorrow will be Society Day, but there will be no increase in admission price.

PAPER-SOLED SHOES FOUND AT CAMP UPTON

General Johnson Orders Report to War Department After Inspection of Two Dozen Pairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 7.—Two dozen pairs of army shoes with soles and heels stuffed with a composition of paper and glue were turned up here today by inspectors of the Quartermaster's Department, and General Johnson ordered the matter reported to the War Department. The names of the manufacturer of the shoes and the Inspector who passed them are known, and both will be called on to explain.

There is some discontent here because the checks for the pay of soldiers' dependents have not been received. Early in December the vouchers for the November pay for dependents were sent from this cantonment to Washington, but no return has been made. Suffering is said to have resulted in many New York families because of the failure of the authorities to forward the checks.

Major Gen. N. Hibiki, retired Quartermaster of the Japanese Army, was a guest of General Johnson. He represents the 200,000 Christians of Japan and is here on a special mission for the Y. M. C. A. of that country. With General Hibiki was K. Yamamoto, Secretary of the Japanese Y. M. C. A., and an interpreter. General Hibiki said that the Empress of Japan had not only approved of his mission, but had given $5,000 to his committee to help defray the expenses of the trip.

Captain Schroeder of the 71st New York Infantry has been assigned to the training school for officers as machine gun instructor.

WAREHOUSE BURNS, DESTROYING SCENERY

Four-Story Building Occupied by the Charles Frohman Company in Ruins.

The four-story brick warehouse at 644 to 654 West Forty-fourth Street, used by the Charles Frohman Company for the storage of scenery, practically was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The blaze started at 8 o'clock and burned nearly all day, despite the efforts of fireboats and land apparatus to drown out the inferno within the tightly built structure.

For a time the east wall of the building threatened to topple outward, and the firemen kept a heavy reserve of hose lines stretched to the roof of a lower adjoining structure that the spread of the flames in that direction might be stopped if the wall gave way. It held. Employes of the factory building in the rear were ordered out. The fire was confined to the building in which it started.

Fire last night, thought to have started from a short circuit in a lighting switchboard, damaged the two-story brick building of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company's power house in Mills Street, Long Island City, to the extent of about $15,000.

BROKEN MAIN BLOCKS SUBWAY IN BROOKLYN

Trains Held Up Between Borough Hall and Bowling Green Stations.

Traffic in the Brooklyn subway of the Interborough was interrupted twice shortly after midnight this morning by a flood from a broken water main near the Borough Hall station in Brooklyn and no trains ran for more than two hours between Bowling Green, the last station on the Manhattan side, and the Atlantic Avenue station.

A few minutes after the water began to flow into the subway traffic was entirely stopped. Then a few trains were run through about 1 o'clock, when the water covered the third rail again. After a half an hour the engineers got a few trains running on irregular schedules, but they doubted that they would be able to resume normal traffic for several hours.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 5th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.14 cents per pound.—Advt.

WINCHESTER
Repeating Arms Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
One of 32 buildings built by Aberthaw for the above firm. Most of the work was done under the emergency conditions existing connected with munitions work.
Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

MEN Men often take twice the amount of medicine indicated. The reaction is worse than they were before. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls moderately. Try one ROLL to-night. You will be glad to-morrow. Many need only half a ROLL. Others may require one and a half or more. Learn the amount just suited to you. Then keep clean, regular and "sweet tempered." 6 rolls 10c. Druggists.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

KNIGHT-MOTORED TANKS WIN BATTLES

Where Trial Tests Were Made For

Willys-Knight Cars

By John N. Willys

IT'S an interesting fact to Americans that the Knight motor which is driving the Tanks triumphantly in France today, won its great opportunity for American development years ago through marvelous performance on the roads of France.

We were making a secret test tour with no thought that the peaceful tranquil country before us would ever be the scene of the struggle of war.

WE rode full speed up and down hills, through the byways and highways, over cobbles and ruts; we tore through the country from early morning 'till the depths of night.

The demon I had hired for a chauffeur had a reputation as a punisher of cars. He lived up to it.

Finally the tour was finished. I knew then what the British Army knew when they selected the Knight motor for the most crucial test a motor engine ever had.

The Knight motor was the most dependable motor I had ever seen. Not a bolt or screw had been touched. The car ran like oil.

I hurried back to America and immediately requested the Willys-Overland engineers to build five Knight motored cars. They were told to take as much time as required to perfect manufacturing methods and to determine at what cost this motor could be built in large quantities.

THE amazing success of these first five cars brought an instant demand for a hundred—then a thousand, and in the first year of real production for 12,000 cars.

Today they are more than 25,000 Willys-Knight cars in service.

But that's not all.

The supreme quietness of the motor emphasizing the slightest body noises has called for the utmost refinement of coach work.

And this very refinement has made apparent the unusual fitness of the Knight motor for enclosed cars, with the result that the Willys-Knight line includes a remarkable selection of open and enclosed cars distinctive in appearance and merit.

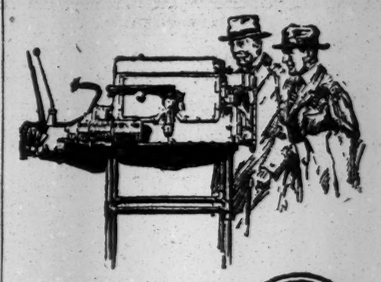
I'm proud of the Knight motor. When we have won the war there will be other stories to tell of it.

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

Four		Eight	
Touring . . . $1525	Sedan $2225	Touring . . . $2000	Limousine . $2800
Coupe $2175	Limousine . $2325	Sedan $2700	Town Car . . $2800

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone, Circle 1300

BROOKLYN	NEWARK	BRONX
Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave.	135-37 Broad St.	149th St. & Courtlandt Ave.
Tel. Bedford 8800	*Tel. Mulberry 2646*	*Tel. Melrose 150*



THE NASH SIX

THE widespread acceptance of the Nash *perfected-valve-in-head* motor as embodying a distinct step forward in motor construction finds illustration in the fact that at Grand Central Palace it is the center of interest for all motor car buyers.

Five-Passenger Touring, $1295.
Four-Passenger Roadster, $1295.
Sedan, $1985. Seven-Passenger, $1465. Prices f. o. b. Kenosha.

On display at Exhibit A-24 Grand Central Palace and
Kaufmann-Morris Co.,
1776 Broadway

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation
Wholesale Distributors for New York City and surrounding territory Including Northern New Jersey and Southwestern Connecticut.

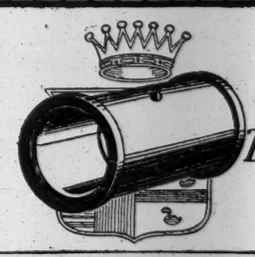
NASH MOTORS
VALUE CARS AT VOLUME PRICES

During the
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
THE
BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
Will Occupy as Headquarters
Rooms 134-136
HOTEL PLAZA

The officials of the Company will be glad to confer with present or prospective motor truck distributors regarding Bethlehem Agencies, to demonstrate Bethlehem selling possibilities and to outline the unusual sales co-operation which the Company provides its distributors.

Bethlehem Motor Trucks may be seen at the Company's New York Showrooms.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN PENNSYLVANIA
New York Showrooms — BETHLEHEM Gear Drive MOTOR TRUCKS Dependable Delivery — Broadway at 60th St.



The Bearing

Precious stones which bear the pinions of a fine watch are chosen to standards no more exacting than Cadillac Bearings. The Bearings with which the Cadillac engine is jeweled are made entirely in *Cadillac shops.*

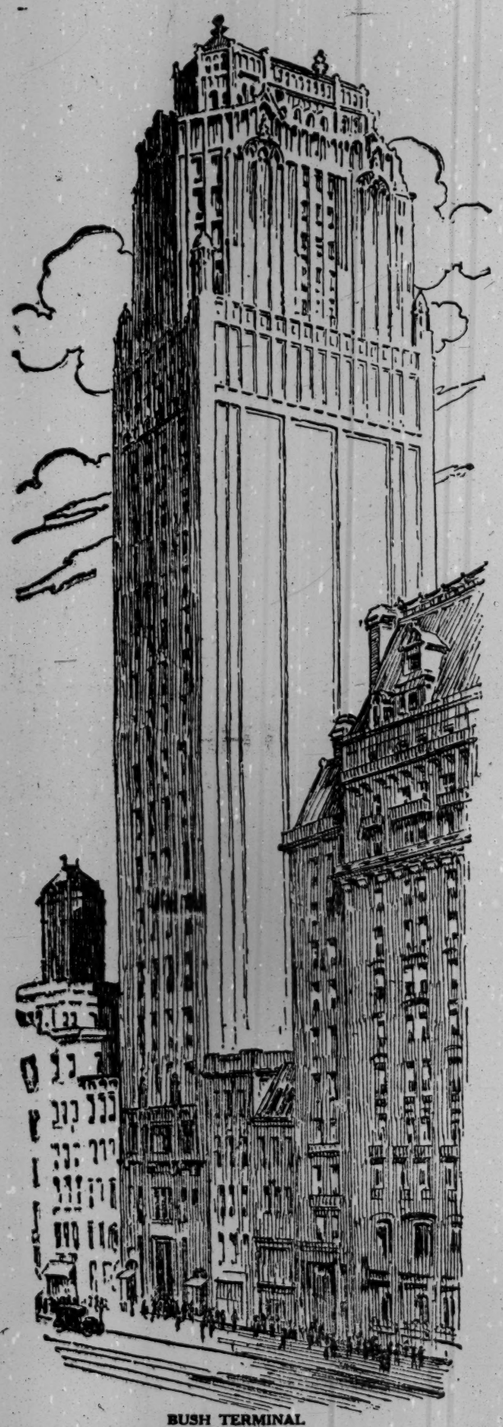
The special bearing metal and the heavy bronze back are inseparably bonded by threading the bronze before the bearing metal is poured. "*Water grinding*" gives the Bearings their nice finish.

CADILLAC
Motor Car Company

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Efficiency and Economy Through Co-operation

Wholesale Selling and Buying Put on a Scientific Basis under the Bush Terminal Co-operative Plan. Magnificent New Sales Building on Forty-Second Street at Broadway Makes Present Wasteful Wholesale Trading Methods Obsolete. Home of the Buyers' Club to be International Buying and Selling Center.



BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING.
Where the Bush Co-operative Idea is Applied to Wholesale Buying and Selling. In this Thirty-Story Building, Located on 42nd Street at Broadway, Are the Buyers' Club and Sales Quarters and Display Rooms of the World's Leading Manufacturers.

THE American business man is held up to the world as an exponent of aggressive and efficient selling methods. As a matter of fact, a very large part of the staple merchandise sales in this country are made on the "find-me-if-you-can" plan. If you doubt it, ask any wholesale buyer from out-of-town to tell you about the time, money and patience he wastes in scouting over the long and devious trails of Manhattan Island, with side trips to Jersey, Brooklyn and the Bronx, all for the purpose of discovering the various lines of goods which he is eager to buy and which the manufacturers are equally eager to sell, but which, for the most part, seem to be hidden in widely-scattered and out-of-the-way places.

Efficiency and economy have long been watchwords in the production of goods. They are equally vital in the distribution of goods. The broad spirit of modern business has discovered that even the most vigorous competitors have many interests in common, and that a far larger measure of success can be achieved through mutual co-operation and a recognition of the community of interest than through the old-fashioned antagonism and individualism.

The New Idea in Business

The Bush Terminal Sales Plan is based on the idea of co-operative selling and buying. It is designed to cut out lost motion and waste, and to give to the small manufacturer or merchant facilities in wholesale selling or buying equal to those enjoyed by his largest competitor. The new thirty-story Bush Terminal Sales Building on 42nd Street at Broadway provides an international headquarters of wholesale trading, where both buyer and seller may possess facilities and conveniences otherwise beyond the reach of the average manufacturer or merchant.

Bush Co-operation in Manufacturing

The Bush Terminal Industrial Buildings afford nearly 300 practical demonstrations of how lost motion can be eliminated by co-operation because there are nearly 300 manufacturing concerns in those buildings, making about 400 different lines of products, and ranging in size from the sturdy infant with a big idea and a few thousand dollars, occupying 6,000 square feet, to its giant neighbor with millions of capital and a worldwide business, whose plant occupies 100,000 square feet. And the smallest of them enjoys exactly the same manufacturing and transportation advantages as the largest.

Bush Co-operation in Wholesale Buying and Selling

This same principle of co-operation has now been applied to the wholesale selling of manufactured wares. The Bush Terminal Company has developed a service whereby the wholesale buyer, in any part of the United States or in any foreign country, may obtain prompt and reliable information regarding the offerings in this market in any given line of merchandise. If he choose, he may have his buying wants attended to expertly and economically through the Bush Service; or, if he contemplate a personal visit to this market, he can find waiting for him on his arrival a complete up-to-the-minute report on the situation and specific information regarding any lines of merchandise about which he may have inquired in advance of his visit.

The Buyers' Club

Moreover, the buyer may have the privileges of a luxuriously appointed club in the very heart of the hotel and theatre district; and there he will be entirely free from intrusion and yet have every facility for transacting his business.

In addition to all the conveniences of a well-appointed club, there will be at his service the most complete bureau of market information that ever has been devised. And all of this he can obtain at a minimum cost because of the co-operative nature of the Bush plan.

Service to Manufacturers

As a corollary to this Buyers' Service, and largely complementary to it, is a unique service to manufacturers. Instead of asking the buyer to hunt for him all over the map, the manufacturer may display his goods and maintain his sales quarters under the same roof as the Buyers' Club. For him, too, every convenience and facility is provided for showing and selling his goods under the most favorable conditions. For him are available invaluable information and reports regarding the demand in his line in every domestic and foreign market. He may have his own sales people in charge or may have the work completely attended to through the Bush Service.

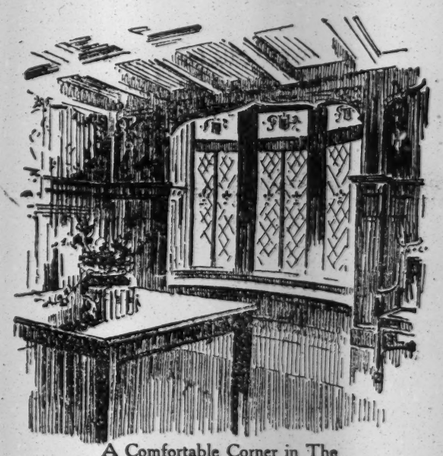
Expert Shipping Service

Moreover, no matter where his factory may be located, the manufacturer can, if he choose, have his goods shipped in carload lots to Bush Terminal, where, according to his directions, they will be broken up into lots as designated and repacked and reshipped to any point in this country or abroad. The experts of the Bush Service are familiar with shipping routes and conditions, and the best methods of packing for all parts of the world.

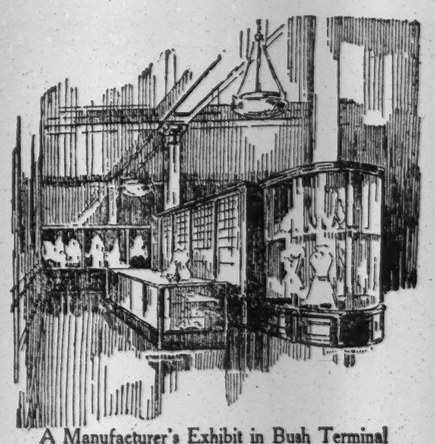
And all of this service is available to the manufacturer, little or big, at a minimum cost, because of the Bush co-operative plan.

The crying need of the hour is intensified efficiency and economy in the production and distribution of goods. It is not merely a question of individual profit, but an imperative duty to the nation and to humanity.

And when the war-storm shall have passed, and the period of world reconstruction shall begin, there will be scant room for the old, wasteful, uneconomic methods. In the race for world-markets that will then begin, none can afford to carry weight. Those will survive who shall have learned best the lessons forced upon us by the war.



A Comfortable Corner in The Buyers' Club.



A Manufacturer's Exhibit in Bush Terminal Sales Building.

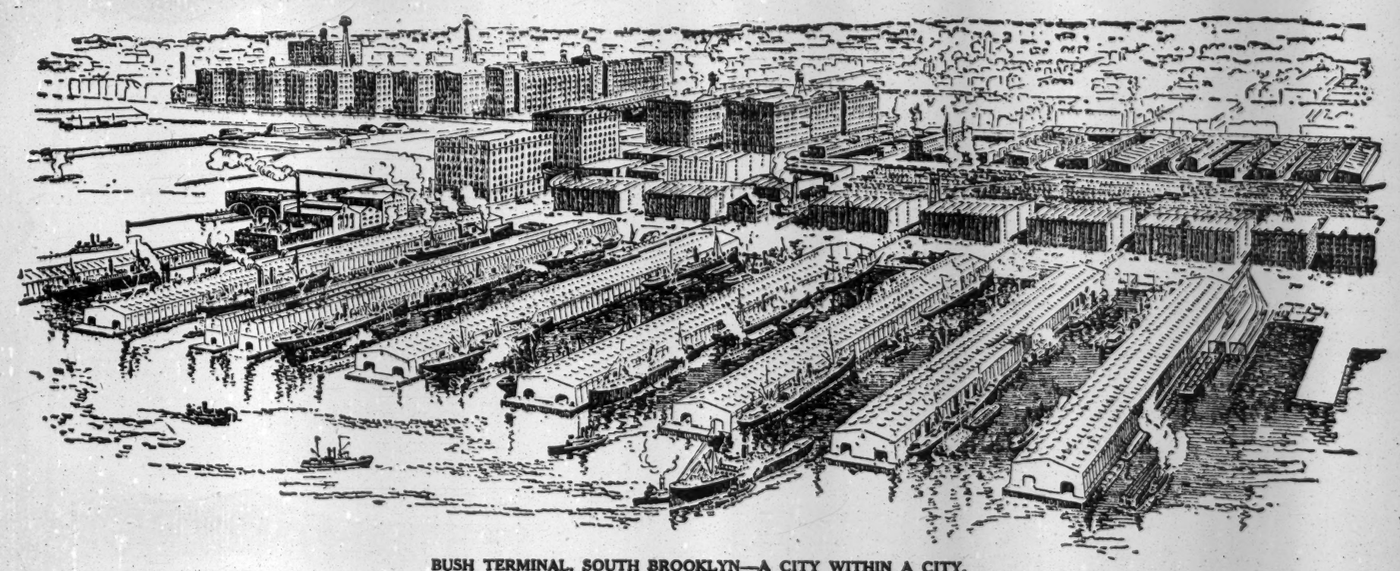
Complete information will be sent to business men in America and in foreign countries who wish to find out just how the Bush co-operative system may fit in with their individual requirements (using any one or all of its departments). Attractive booklets will be mailed describing the warehouse and cold storage system; the industrial buildings and their economies; and the Buyers' Club and Sales Building.

Bush Terminal Company

100 Broad Street
New York

London Office
Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C. 2

BUSH TERMINAL SERVICE BUILDING.
Here Goods Are Received in Carload Lots, Broken Up in Lots as Designated, and Expertly Repacked and Reshipped to Any Part of the World.



BUSH TERMINAL, SOUTH BROOKLYN—A CITY WITHIN A CITY.
Here the Longest Docks Reach Out into New York Harbor; Here, Through Co-operation, Hundreds of Manufacturers, Representing Practically Every Industry, Enjoy, in Common, Manufacturing and Shipping Facilities Without Parallel.

RESENT CHARGES OF DRINKING IN ARMY

Page and American Officers Abroad Deny Stories of Excesses.

BRITISH INDORSE DENIALS

Accusations of Prohibition Advocates Refuted by Statistics Published in England.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Much indignation has been caused among American army and navy officials and other Americans in London because of reports circulated in the United States that American soldiers and sailors in Europe were drinking to excess. This indignation has been intensified by a charge made in his sermon at the City Temple on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of Iowa, the pastor, of drunkenness among American soldiers in England. "When I see American boys staggering in the street drunk, I hate London," was one of the utterances of Dr. Newton.

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Colonel S. L. H. Slocum, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, today declared that the charges of drunkenness were false and that they were also a reflection on the American forces, as well as an insult to Great Britain. Admiral Sims said there never was a time in American history when there was so little drunkenness among the American fighting forces. He had been here for eight months, he said, and had visited the American flotilla base and various cities in England and on the French front, and had never seen a drunken American soldier or sailor, nor had any case of drunkenness in the navy been called to his attention.

"The Americans did not come to Europe to get drunk," Admiral Sims continued. "This war is a serious business with them. As far as the navy is concerned, the young men who are hunting for submarines realize that they must have all their wits about them. Besides, there is a fine feeling of honor among them. They know the navy's orders. They are here to aid their country. They are here to make a record."

Colonel Slocum also said that he had never seen a drunken American fighting man on this side of the water. Ambassador Page and the Secretaries of the Embassy, the American Consul General, and the officials of the consulate all made similar assertions—that they had never observed an intoxicated American soldier or sailor in the streets of London or anywhere else in this country.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, in a statement today, said that he was called recently to Eagle Hut, the Y. M. C. A. headquarters, and that there were three American soldiers there who were so intoxicated that they could not take off their clothes and go to bed. One of these men, he added, had been baptized by him years ago.

"I have seen Americans drunk in the streets," Dr. Newton continued. I am as proud of my country as the army and navy officials are, but I am thinking of these boys."

An investigation today showed that it was the general opinion that any drunkenness of American soldiers and sailors on this side was confined to a few isolated cases, and that Dr. Newton's remarks were deprecated by British officials. One of these officials said today:

"Dr. Newton's allegations regarding intemperance generally are in striking contrast to the known facts. Regarding drunkenness in London at the present day, the total number of cases during the recent Christmas and New Year holidays showed a decline of 69 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1915. Over the whole of Great Britain a reduction well over 70 per cent. has been achieved by the regulations which have been in force since 1915.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In its campaign for absolute prohibition among the American troops abroad, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church has issued a statement charging that drunkenness and disease are filling guardhouses and hospitals in France with American soldiers by the thousands. The board asserts that the brewers have got the ear of the War Department authorities, with the result that the overseas forces do not receive the protection accorded men in training camps at home.

SINN FEIN TO POLL IRELAND.

Plans Referendum on Question of Country's Independence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, Jan. 7.—The Sinn Feiners have completed their organization for taking a referendum of the people of Ireland on the question of "a free and independent Ireland," and hope to have the full return ready in a fortnight.

Questioned on the matter, a prominent member of the organization said the voting would open soon, and that when the figures were announced it would be open to any voter to examine the votes as to their accuracy.

A vote on those principles is bound to be a failure, as there are numbers of people in Ireland who will refuse to vote under any conditions, and a big majority who would vote in secret to remain within the British Empire, but will not vote in open ballot.

Since the publishing of the German peace terms, pointedly ignoring the Irish question, which the Sinn Feiners told the country was one of the trump cards of the Central Powers, the sting has gone out of the republican organizations and they are now hard set to put something new before the people. To keep enthusiasm going, they now say there is danger of famine, and if any more food leaves the country they will call out on strike the railway and transport workers.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

Announcement

THE new Studebaker cars, in three models, are now on exhibition for the first time, at the Grand Central Palace. They embody our long experience together with the latest and greatest achievements of some of the ablest and most experienced engineers and production experts in the automobile industry. These cars are *new throughout*, with improved motors, intermediate transmission, new axles, bodies, tops, windshields, radiators, hoods, fenders, etc. They are beautiful in design, thoroughly modern and mechanically right.

Before finally approving these cars for production, experimental models of each car were driven 30,000 miles under the severest conditions, through the mountains and country roads of the United States and Canada, and finally over the Chicago Speedway. Never were we better satisfied with the performance of any cars, in power, speed, endurance and riding comfort. To make assurance doubly sure, the experimental cars, now running on the Chicago Speedway, will be kept running continuously until they negotiate 50,000 miles or more — about twice the distance around the earth. These cars are the masterpieces of the Studebaker organization.

The new cars include three models, all entirely different and each with an individual appeal. *We know* these cars will give our customers maximum service and economy, with practically no expense for repairs except from wear and tear or in the case of accidents.

The LIGHT-FOUR Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,400 lbs., wheelbase 112 inches, tires 32x3½", 35 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, Studebaker blue body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $895 f.o.b. Detroit.

The LIGHT-SIX Five-Passenger, shipping weight 2,800 lbs., wheelbase 119 inches, tires 32x4", 50 H. P. motor 3½x5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either blue or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car or roadster, $1,295 f. o. b. Detroit.

The BIG-SIX Seven-Passenger, shipping weight 3,000 lbs., wheelbase 126 inches, tires 33 x 4½", 60 H. P. demountable head motor, 3⅜ x 5", hot spot manifold, intermediate transmission, improved semi-floating rear axle, either chrome green or maroon body finish, applied in twenty-four operations, French plaited upholstery. Price for touring car, $1,695 f. o. b. Detroit.

During 1915, 1916 and again in 1917, more Studebaker cars were registered and operated in the city of Detroit—the city which knows automobiles and the standing of manufacturers—than any other make of car selling over $500. The lesson is obvious.

Studebaker factories at Detroit, South Bend, Chicago and Walkerville, occupy 168 acres, contain 4,704,118 square feet of floor space, and represent an investment of over $15,000,000. There are no "assembler's" profits in the prices of Studebaker automobiles, because we design and manufacture our parts in our own plants, saving our customers from twenty to thirty percent.

We commend these cars to the public and seek their patronage, in confidence that they will be entirely pleased with their purchase.

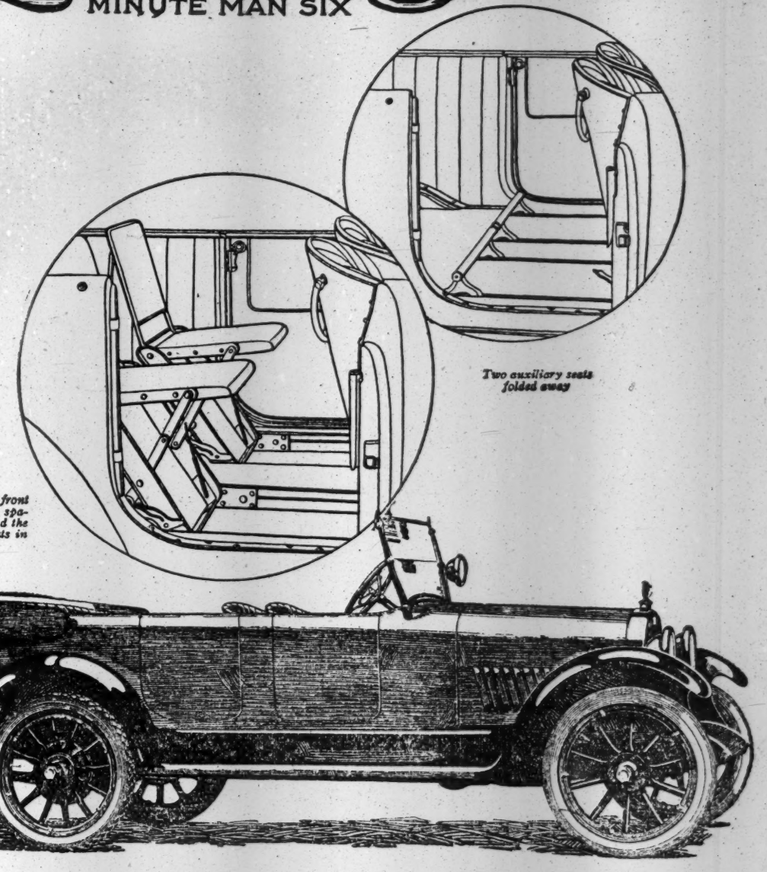
THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA,

South Bend, Indiana,
January 3d, 1918.

A. R. Erskine
President

Lexington

MINUTE MAN SIX



Two auxiliary seats folded away

Showing divided front seats, wide door, spacious tonneau, and the two auxiliary seats in position.

One of the Season's Best Sellers

ONE glance at this fashionable six on the first floor at the automobile show—and you understand its great popularity! A closer scrutiny turns admiration into desire—you want this car with so many exclusive advantages.

Fuel economy with greatly increased power is accomplished by our exclusive Moore Multiple Exhaust System.

More than one hundred parts have been eliminated in the simplified, non-rattle frame.

The one-finger emergency brake is only one of the many easy-to-handle advantages.

Our sales increase of 1000% in three years speaks volumes for the proven worth of Lexington cars.

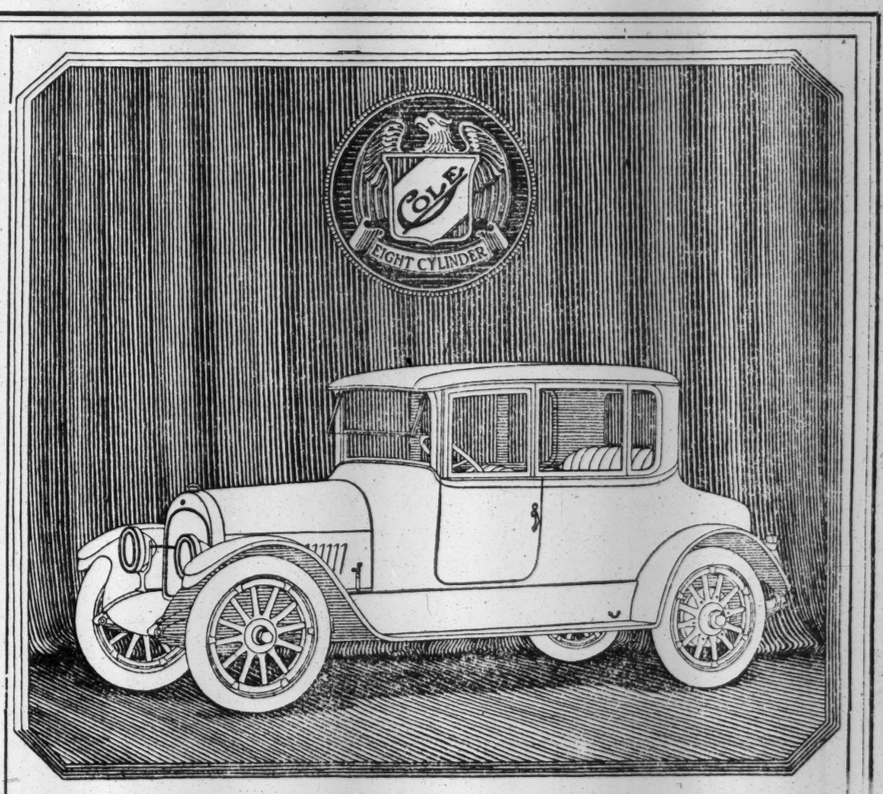
A whole chain of affiliated factories makes possible this modern car at its moderate price.

See this Six at our exhibit, first floor, automobile show.

Five-passenger Touring Car, with two auxiliary seats, $1585.

All prices f. o. b. factory and subject to change without notice.

Lexington Motor Co. of New York, Inc., 1840 Broadway
(Brooklyn Branch, 1426 Bedford Ave.)
Lexington Motor Company, Mfrs., Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.



COLE EIGHT TOURCOUPÉ—FOUR PASSENGER

Seven Types to Choose From

Variety is the keynote of the Cole Eight line for 1918. It meets every requirement; it is subservient to every desire.

The widest selection is possible when you pick your own particular car—the same one enjoys in choosing custom-made equipment.

Seven splendid models compose the line—three of which present the new aerotype body—the latest creation of Cole designers.

In all Cole Eight models the standard Cole Eight chassis is used. From every standpoint—speed, power, economy, utility—it achieves the maximum. Have you ever noticed with what uniform dependability the Cole Eight operates the year around?

Prices: $1995 to $2795, f. o. b. factory—Subject to change without notice

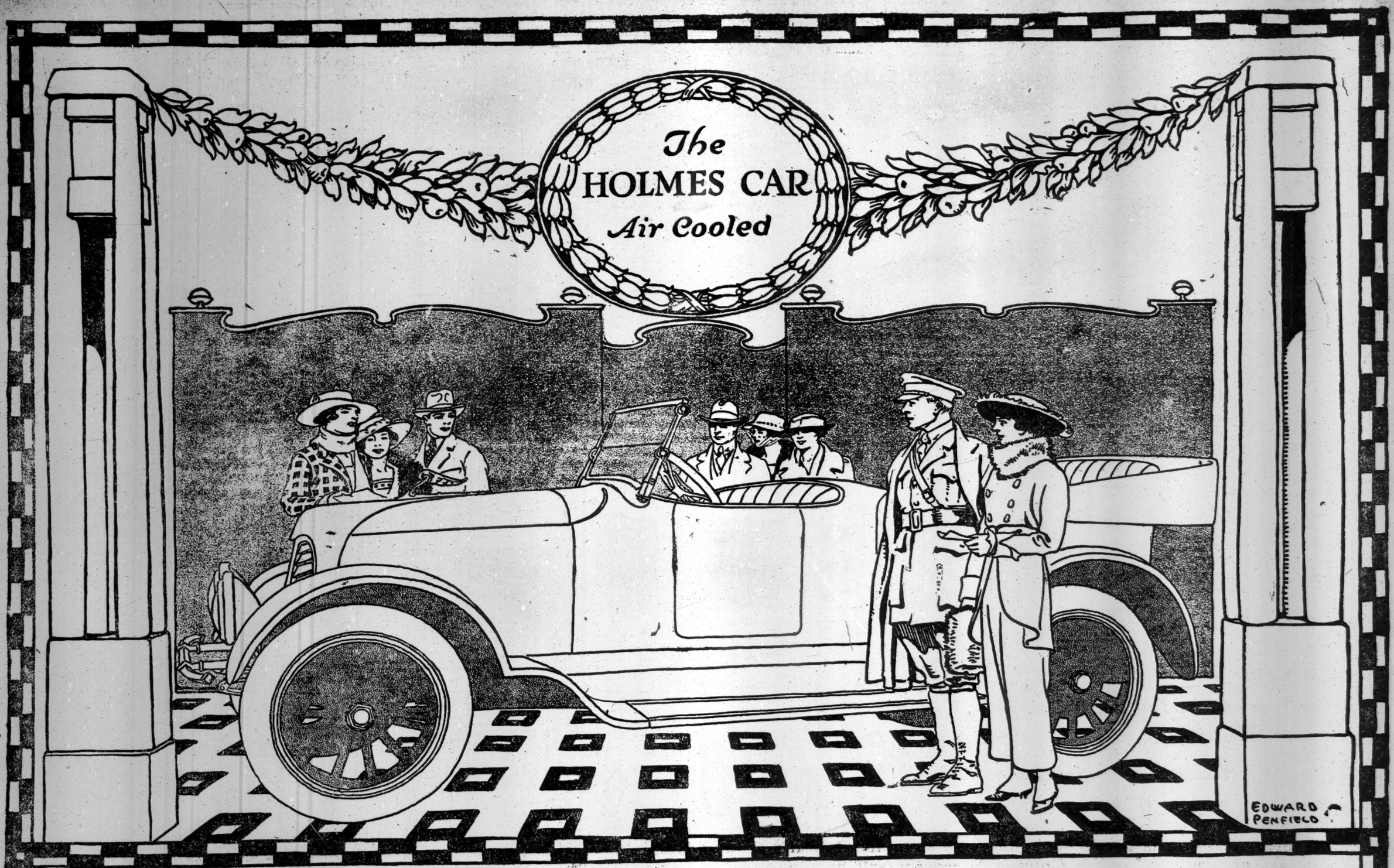
ON EXHIBIT—SPACE A9—AT THE SHOW

RUSSELL L. ENGS, Inc., *Sole Distributors in New York*
12 Central Park West

Brooklyn Agent
ROYAL GARAGE & MACHINE CO.
Bedford Ave. and Eastern Parkway.

Newark Agent
WALLACE MOTOR CAR CO.
1 Avon Avenue.

COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Indianapolis, U. S. A.



The most Wonderful Car is *not in the Show*

It can be seen at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue corner of 45th Street, next door to the Yale Club and opposite the Grand Central Terminal

Designed and built by Arthur Holmes, President of the Holmes Automobile Company, Canton, Ohio, an organization of men with long expert training in air-cooled motor cars. Mr. Holmes was formerly Vice-President and for seven years Chief Engineer of the Franklin Automobile Company. In the Holmes Company he has associated with him some of the most substantial industrial men of the Middle West.

The Holmes car is the last word in a perfected air-cooling system. Seven passenger; full elliptic springs; demountable rims; higher mileage from gasoline and tires; unit power plant; smart design and superior body work.

ADVANCED ENGINEERING-PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN THE HOLMES CAR

DOME-HEAD CYLINDER. Gives larger valves, particularly the exhaust valves—more power, a cooler cylinder, with a minimum combustion chamber area.

DETACHABLE CYLINDER HEADS. Permit quick access to valves and piston heads, a valuable aid to taking care of the car with the poor grades of gasoline now in the market. This patented Holmes Construction leaves the valve springs exposed to the drafts of cooling air, longer life of all parts, and a minimum wear.

VALVE PUSH RODS AND VALVE ROCKER CONSTRUCTION. Compensates at all temperatures for expansion and contraction. The removal of four machine screws and one nut permits the taking off of the entire valve mechanism as a unit.

MULTIPLE DRY-PLATE CLUTCH. Runs equally well either hot or cold. Requires no attention, adjustment, washing out, or oil. Is practically indestructible and noiseless.

UNIT POWER PLANT. Eliminates two universal joints. More compact construction and no back lash between clutch and transmission.

MAGNETO-AUTOMATIC ADVANCE AND RETARD. Not dependent upon battery for ignition, and greater efficiency, particularly in starting and at low speeds.

INTAKE MANIFOLD. Is of new and improved design and is so shaped and constructed that the mixture of gasoline and air is distributed in the same quality to all cylinders. The combustion in all the chambers is uniform, giving even distribution of power to all cylinders at any speed—insures a great speed range without gear shifting, and quick pick-up of engine.

STARTER INSTALLATION. Concentric arrangement that keeps starter always in perfect alignment. Starter chain may be tightened or loosened by merely revolving starter, and alignment is not affected.

STEEL FRAME. Frame is of steel and is of a very deep section, which gives the maximum strength for its weight. There are only two cross members in the frame proper, one at the rear and one at about the center, giving the necessary flexibility. Frame tapered toward the front, giving shorter turning radius. Low center of gravity obtained by dropping frame just ahead of rear axle.

COOLING. Cylinders cooled by air jacket around all cylinders instead of individually. No waste space between cylinders, engine more compact, permits shorter crank and camshaft, and reduces vibration.

The Holmes Automobile Company

Canton, Ohio

LARRY DOYLE EXPECTED TO COVER SECOND BASE FOR GIANTS IN PLACE OF HERZOG

DOYLE DEAL LIKELY TO BE PUT THROUGH

Negotiations Are Under Way to Trade Capt. Herzog to Braves for Second Baseman.

A PITCHER ALSO WANTED

Completion of Transaction Hinges Upon McGraw's Demand for a Twirler in Addition.

Although the deal has not been completed, it is very likely that Laughing Larry Doyle will be seen back at second base on the Giants during the coming season. Officials of the New York Club admitted yesterday that they were considering the transaction to trade Charley Herzog to the Boston Braves, but that they had not given a final answer to Manager George Stallings on the proposition.

The deal which would have sent Herzog to Chicago has practically been declared off at Herzog's suggestion. He has a contract with the Giants which gives him the option of naming the club to which he can be traded. He prefers to play in Boston rather than Chicago, so Managers McGraw and Stallings are now trying to arrange a transaction which will be satisfactory to both clubs.

Doyle and Art Wilson, the former Giant catcher, were recently traded to Boston for Lefty Tyler as part of a three-cornered deal in which it was understood the Giants were to figure. Boston has needed a second baseman since Johnny Evers started to go back in 1915. The Braves were never the same with Evers out, and Stallings wants to get Herzog in the keystone position to build up his club again.

Although Manager McGraw was reluctant about sending Doyle away from New York, he was forced to do this in order to get Heinie Zimmerman in trade. At the time he was badly in need of a third baseman, and the deal for Zimmerman showed that McGraw's judgment was sound, because after Heinie joined the club he played the best ball of his career. Doyle had slowed up considerably before he went to the Cubs, but his playing improved in Chicago, and he is still a valuable batsman. McGraw's infield, with Holke, Fletcher, and Zimmerman, and it is believed that Doyle's work at second would be adequate and later improve. Doyle has always been a favorite at the Polo Grounds, and Manager McGraw figures that he will fill the bill until he has developed either Jimmy Smith or Ross Young to a point where one will be able to take the berth regularly.

The one feature which seems to be holding up the deal is the fact that Manager McGraw demands one of Boston's right-hand pitchers also in exchange for Herzog. McGraw would like to get Dick Rudolph or Jesse Barnes, but naturally Boston balks at losing either one of these twirlers, after so recently parting with Lefty Tyler. It is believed that Stallings is ready to give New York a pitcher with Doyle, but it probably will not be either of the two demanded by McGraw.

Doyle is not a youngster as far as his baseball experience goes. He has been playing major league ball for ten years, joining the Giants in 1907, when he was purchased for $4,500 from Springfield, Ill. Doyle is only 31 years old and should be a valuable man with the bat for a while.

Before Manager Miller Huggins of the Yankees returned to St. Louis Saturday night he completed the arrangements for the sending out of the Yankees' contracts, which will be mailed to the players about Jan. 20. There will be no general salary cuts, so it is not expected that there will be any hold-outs on the club. Last year was the last season of Ray Caldwell's $5,000 contract, so it is believed that the tall right hander will have to stand a reduction this season.

With Huggins at the helm there is sure to be a big change in the style of play of the Yanks next season. Huggins is a shrewd individual at outguessing the other fellow. One of the troubles with the Yanks during the past few season was that they played orthodox baseball.

Their style of play was stereotyped and they never did the unexpected. No matter what the situation was in any game, the Yankees invariably did just what the other club expected. There was little display of individuality or intuition.

Huggins is foxy. All last season he made more trouble for McGraw and Christy Mathewson than all of the other managers in the National League put together. Huggins is a strong advocate of the bunting game, and he has caused many pitchers to go up into the air by bombarding them with bunts. That is one of the first things that Huggins will teach the Yanks at Macon this Spring. They will have daily bunting practice, so that when the season starts the batsmen will be able to shift their tactics suddenly and catch their opponents unawares, which is something they have not been able to do in the past.

It now develops that it is Derrill Pratt himself who is holding up the deal to send him to the Yankees. It is understood that if Pratt would drop his suit for alleged slander against Owner Phil Ball of the Browns he would be traded to New York, where his baseball future would be much brighter than it is in St. Louis. Pratt, however, is determined to see the suit against Ball through. When Ball is alleged to have insinuated that the Browns "laid down" to the White Sox last Summer, Pratt claimed that this was casting serious aspersions on his character, which he wants cleared.

In discussing the suit, Pratt said, recently: "If any settlement of this case is made, the first move will have to come from the other side. I have never hinted that I wanted a settlement. I am aware that the New York Club will not make a deal for me until the case is disposed of. Therefore I presume I will not become a member of the Yankees until after the trial, because I have made up my mind to go through with it. I must have some sort of protection after this thing is over, something to show that I have been vindicated."

The hearing of Pratt's suit against Ball is scheduled to come up next month in St. Louis.

MACK TO SHARE PROFITS.

Asks Athletic Players to Take Chance on Baseball Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Connie Mack made a proposition today that caused wide interest. In announcing a reduction in salaries all along the line Mack advanced the proviso that if the Athletics make money this year the players will participate in the profits. "We are not out to make money, but to cut down our losses," said Mack this afternoon. "If baseball goes big this Summer the players will benefit, for the profits will be distributed among the men. This is a fair proposition, and I believe the players will accept it. They are asked to take a chance with us, and if we are successful they will derive all the benefits. If we make $10,000 we will gladly share it with them. But it is up to them to do their part."

PIERCE ARROWS

48-HP. Touring of the present Series Four. Just put in perfect mechanical condition, newly painted and fully guaranteed.

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20 Minutes by Hudson Tubes to Newark, and our car will meet you if you 'phone.

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Tel. Mulberry 4000.
Pierce Arrow Distributors.

N. Y. A. C. FENCERS TRIUMPH

Hall and Pitt Victors in Team Match, but Nunes Loses.

New York A. C. fencers won the three-weapon team competition at the Fencers' Club last night for the Amateur Fencers' League gold medals by defeating the Fencers' Club team in two out of the three bouts. As all fencing championships have been suspended because of the war, no title was awarded.

The surprise of the bouts was the defeat of Leo Nunes of the New York A. C. by Joseph T. Shaw of the Fencers' Club in the contest. Mr. Shaw has been absent from competiton for two years, and returned because the ranks of the club have been depleted through enlistments. He was a former champion with the sabre, and gave a display of his old-time skill in beating the New York A. C. star 5 touches to 2.

The Winged Foot contestants were victorious in the other two bouts. In the first, Sherman Hall of the New York A. C. defeated George H. Breed of the Fencers' Club 5 touches to 3. His bout was fast and spirited. Hall had an advantage from the start, winning the first two touches. Breed then scored one. During the bout the fencing became so exciting that Hall was disarmed. Hall then skillfully tallied two more touches. Breed scored two touches in rapid succession, making the score 4 to 3 in Hall's favor. After several minutes of pretty foil play, Hall, who is the national champion at foils, scored the touch which won the bout. Steddiford Pitt of the New York A. C. won the dueling sword bout, defeating Paul Meylan of the Fencers' Club.

The war has called many of the fencers, and only the veterans are left to keep up the interest. John Allaire of the Turn Verein stated last night that his organization had planned to enter a team, but as many of the fencers who competed last season were in the Government service it was impossible to get a team together. The Fencers' League is planning to take up bayonet fighting, and the first meeting will be held at the New York A. C. on Feb. 6, when a team will be entered from West Point.

TRADE TALK STIRS OWNERS.

Baseball Men Discuss Deals, but Make None.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Many trades were discussed by the score of baseball owners in town today to attend the National Commission meeting here tomorrow, but nothing resulted from the discussions in so far as close observation could tell tonight. At an informal meeting of the National League members the subject of war taxes proved to be the most interesting topic.

Previous to the meeting President Tener had appointed a committee, consisting of Secretary John Heydler of the league and John Foster of the New York and Walter Hapgood of the Boston Club, to consult with Government officials relative to the payment of war taxes on passes to baseball games. At the meeting this committee was empowered to widen its scope and to include the entire war tax problem as it will concern baseball.

MAXWELL VICTOR AT GOLF.

Has Uphill Battle to Dispose of Phillips at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 7.—The mid-Winter tournament at Pinehurst was brought to the finals today in all divisions. Interest centred in the semi-final match between Norman H. Maxwell and Howard G. Phillips, both of whom had won their morning matches by default. Maxwell narrowly escaped defeat at Phillips's hands, and won by 2 up at the last hole of an exciting uphill contest.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, won from N. W. Peters, Englewood, by default; Howard G. Phillips, Moore County, won from F. P. Porter, Flushing, by default; Louis A. Hamilton, Garden City, beat C. L. Becker, Ekwanok, 4 and 3; R. C. Shannon, 2d Brockport, beat W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 5 and 4.

SEMI-FINALS—Norman Maxwell beat Howard G. Phillips, 2 up; R. C. Shannon, 2d, beat Louis A. Hamilton, 5 and 4.

INCREASE IN ENTRY FOR 1920 FUTURITY

Leading Turfmen Included in Nominations for Valuable Stake Event.

A. McL. Earlocker, Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association, announced yesterday that 969 entries had been received for the Futurity of 1920, which is an increase of 101 over the number received for the event to be run in 1919 and 324 more than were named for the Futurity to be run during the coming season.

The steady improvement in the sport of racing is attested by these figures, as also by the changed conditions for the race of 1920, which will make the winner's share probably twice as much as was won by George W. Loft's Papp, the victor in the big two-year-old race last September. The Westchester Racing Association has profited by the experience of the Saratoga Racing Association, which had great success with its guaranteed stakes, a plan that made the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga about twice as valuable as the Futurity.

For the 1920 running of the Futurity, however, the Westchester Racing Association has guaranteed the amount of $30,000, the same amount as is guaranteed for the Hopeful. This, it is believed, will lead to the Futurity regaining its place as the most valuable, as well as the most important, of the season's fixtures for juveniles.

There is every reason to expect that the stake will run over its guaranteed value, in spite of the fact that nearly a third of the nominations become void each year by the death of the mare or foal, or for other reasons. It is thought that more than 600 will pay the original entry fee of $10 and that at least 200 will be left in when a further payment of $50 each is required, in the Fall of 1919. A further subscription of $100 will be required from those left in after July 1, 1920, and a starting fee of $250 will surely mean that the race will exceed the guarantee.

By his nominations to this Futurity John E. Madden retains his place as the largest breeder in the country. He heads the list with a total of 133 names of mares, most of which have been mated with that highly successful sire Star Shoot. James W. Corrigan has provided an excellent incentive for purchasers of his brood mares to be sold at auction on Jan. 15. He has named fifty-six of them, so that the purchasers of these mares will have the chance of getting a Futurity winner into the bargain.

August Belmont, as usual, is well up on the list of large nominators, with 52 matrons from his Nursery Stud, while Harry Payne Whitney has nominated 42 in an attempt to repeat his victories in this event. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who won this classic with Campfire in 1916, has made 25 nominations, and the colts and fillies to represent him will be chiefly by Olambala, the sire of Campfire.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer, whose leading two-year-old of last season, Sun Briar, was ineligible for the Futurity, is also a heavy nominator with 25. J. O. Keene, who bred last year's winner, Papp, has made another good effort in naming 35 mares for 1920, while Johnson N. Camden is well up on the list with 24.

Foreign-bred horses are likely to cut a figure in the event, as the Haras de Frasnay Stud of France has named 28. It is likely that these mares will foal abroad, and the youngsters eligible will be sold at auction in this country as yearlings. Mrs. H. P. Duryea, who also has a stud farm in France, has nominated 12, and W. S. Heather of Rugby, England, has named 1.

Clark Beats Concannon at Pool.

George Clark defeated Joseph Concannon by a score of 100 to 78 in the New York State pocket billiard championship at Lawler's Billiard Academy last night. This was the first game in the playoff of a three-cornered tie between Clark, Concannon, and Louis Krueter. Clark made a high run of 33, while Concannon's best cluster was 17. Concannon will play Krueter in the second game of the tie series tonight.

SERIES OF MEETS PLANNED.

Local Title Events to be Decided at Different Games.

Programs of events, dates for the games, and other details were arranged last night by the three special committees of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. appointed to conduct a series of athletic meets at the local armories for the purpose of awakening interest in indoor track and field athletics this season. The meeting of the committees was held at the offices of the Metropolitan Association and at the same time a special meeting of the local association's championship committee was held. The latter body gave sanction for several of its indoor championships to be held in conjunction with the first three meets of the series.

The opening meeting will be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Feb. 2, at which events will be held for army and navy athletes, members of the New York Guard, and members of the regiment where the games are to be held. Four events have been set aside especially for the naval and military men. With the other events particular attention has been paid to the private, preparatory, parochial, and high school athletes in hopes of developing athletic performers to replace those at war. Events also have been arranged for local club athletes.

At the Sixty-ninth Regiment meet the metropolitan two-mile championship will be decided. Other A. A. U. open events to be held are the 60-yard dash, handicap; one-mile run, novice, and 440-yard run, handicap. A medley relay race will be conducted for students of the local private, preparatory, and high schools, and there will be a 60-yard dash for juniors at the local parochial schools. For the soldiers the following events have been arranged: Rescue race, 600-yard run, 300-yard run, and one-half-mile run.

The second meet will be held Feb. 11 at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, and the important feature of this card will be the Metropolitan 300-yard championship. Other A. A. U. events are 440-yard run, novice; four-mile handicap run, two-mile handicap walk, and a 60-yard dash for students of private, preparatory, and high schools. The military events are: 100-yard dash for the Thirteenth Regiment, one-mile run for the New York Guard, wall-scaling event, two-men teams, over a ten-foot wall, for the army, and one-mile relay race, five-men teams, each man to run 352 yards, for the army and navy.

No date has been set for the third meet, but it will be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. To this meet has been awarded the Metropolitan 600-yard championship, the other events being the 100-yard handicap, 880-yard novice, two-mile handicap, running high jump, novice, and 440-yard run, novice, for students of private, preparatory, and high schools. The military events are: 600-yard run for the Forty-seventh Regiment, 1,000-yard run for the New York Guard, 75-yard dash for the army and navy, one-mile walk in full uniform, and one-mile run for the army and navy.

No entry fee is to be charged any of the competing athletes and all men in uniform will be admitted free. The prizes to be awarded are inexpensive ones for the A. A. U. events, and useful ones for the army and navy athletes.

TIGER SMITH EASILY TAMED.

Liverpool Boxer Knocked Out in Second Round by Laurett.

Walter Laurett, a west side welterweight, made short shift of Tiger Smith of Liverpool in the main bout scheduled for ten rounds at the membership boxing show of the Pioneer S. C. last night. Smith accepted the bout as a substitute for Paul Doyle, who failed to put in an appearance. Despite his first name, Smith was considerably tamer than any of the jungle tribe, and after being on the receiving end of Laurett's blows for the entire first round the Liverpool lad was knocked out in the second with two left hooks to the jaw. Previously Smith had taken a count of nine.

Jack Russo, a New Orleans lightweight, outpointed Ray Rivers of California in the other ten-round contest. It was an interesting bout, but Russo was easily the master of his rival.

U. S. TEAM TO PLAY TENNIS IN CANADA

Leading Players Will Engage in First International Match Since the War Began.

The United States will send a representative team of tennis players to compete in an international match at Montreal on Saturday, for the benefit of the British Red Cross. Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, announced the personnel of the American team yesterday. Those who will compete against the Dominion racquet wielders are Frederick B. Alexander, the internationalist, and Walter Merrill Hall of New York, Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, and Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston. It is possible that several other names may be added to the list before the team starts for Canada.

The match between the teams was arranged at the suggestion of A. H. Greer, President of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, where the contests will be held, and will be the first international match played by a team from this country since the outbreak of the European war. So much interest was aroused by the Ambulance Fund matches in the United States that it was thought a match between Canada and this country would aid in obtaining funds for the British Red Cross.

The men selected to go from here are of the front rank in tennis. Frederick B. Alexander is one of the most proficient racquet wielders in the country. While he has never held the national singles championship, he has been one of the doubles champions on several occasions, and is well known to followers of tennis the country over. He has played on international teams, and last Summer directed the work of the Ambulance Fund players, as well as playing in many matches himself.

Harold Throckmorton is one of the yopnger school of players, a dashing, brilliant racquet wielder, who, while an Easterner, has developed a style of game that closely resembles the so-called Californian tennis. W. Merrill Hall was tenth ranking player of the country several seasons back, and Nathaniel W. Niles, the fourth member of the American team, was runner-up to Robert Lindley Murray in the national singles tournament of last Summer. It is barely possible that Murray, who is living now at Niagara Falls, may go to Montreal as another member of the United States team.

There is no announcement forthcoming as yet concerning the Canadian team. Many of the prominent Canadian players have been lost to the game through the war, and the Dominion is hardly expected to have a team equal to that of the invaders.

CUE EXPERTS BREAK EVEN.

Cochran and Gallagher Each Win a Three-Cushion Contest.

Welker Cochran and Thomas Gallagher divided the opening games of their three-cushion billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. Gallagher defeated his younger opponent in the afternoon by 40 to 35 in fifty-two innings. In the evening he was forced to yield before the play of Cochran, who raced away with the match at 40 to 17, in spite of anything that the veteran could do.

Baker Re-elected by Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—William F. Baker of New York was today re-elected President of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club for five years. Fred T. Chandler, Sr., was re-elected Vice President, and Samuel M. Clement Secretary. The stockholders of the club unanimously approved the action of President Baker in selling Alexander and Killifer.

FINAL GOAL DECIDES GAME.

Rutgers Defeats Yale at Basket Ball in Last Minute of Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Rutgers' basket ball team won a closely contested game from Yale here tonight by a score of 33 to 31. Field goals by Kelly and Wittpenn in the last minute of play won for Rutgers. The score at end of the first half stood a tie, 16 to 16. At no time in the second half did more than two points separate the teams. Van Slyck and Shedd, the Yale forwards, played a brilliant game.

The lineup:

Rutgers, (33.)	Position.	Yale, (31.)
Robeson	R. F.	Shedd
Kelly	L. F.	Van Slyck
Wittpenn	C.	Hamil
Neuschafer	R. G.	Stradella
Meury	L. G.	Bushley

Field goals—Robeson, (2,) Kelly, (3,) Wittpenn, (4,) Meury, (4,) Neuschafer, Van Slyck, (6,) Shedd, (4,) Stradella, (1,) Bushley, (1.) Foul goals—Wittpenn, (5,) Van Slyck, (7.) Referee—Carl Reed.

SOLDIERS TO SEE BOUTS.

N. Y. A. C. Arranges a Boxing Carnival for Enlisted Men.

Officials of the New York Athletic Club last night announced the arrangements for a boxing entertainment for soldiers, sailors, and marines to be held at the Ninth Coast Artillery Regiment Armory Saturday night. Plans for the entertainment have been under way for several weeks. The New York A. C. is promoting the carnival at the request of the New York War Camp Community Service, a branch of the national body, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is head.

Originally it was intended to stage the boxing contests at the Winged Foot Club, but this was abandoned because the club's gymnasium is inadequate for accommodating the large crowd expected to witness the exhibitions. The bouts will be for enlisted men in any branch of the national service and no admission fee will be charged. No tickets will be distributed for the event, the arrangement being that an enlisted man's uniform takes the place of an admission ticket. An invitation has been extended by the New York A. C. officials to all enlisted men. No civilians will be admitted.

BOSTON BOXERS VICTORS.

Defeat New York Amateurs in Intercity Tournament.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Boston defeated New York in the annual intercity amateur boxing tournament tonight, the local representatives winning in three of the five classes. Boston boxers won the 115, 125, and 135 pound bouts, while New Yorkers were successful in the 145 and 158 pound events.

BEEBE SKATES FAST RACE.

Takes Mile Event from Leaders at Brooklyn Ice Palace.

The one-mile handicap at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night resulted in a stirring finish, with Warren Beebe of Newark in front by a scant margin of a few feet. Behind him came Irving Reimer of the Riverside Skating Club, and next William Taylor of the New York A. C., scratch man, who was speeding furiously at the end, and would have won if the race had gone a few more yards.

The winner's time was 2:59, which was the fastest ever recorded on an indoor course in this city. In this race Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C. dropped out at the half-mile mark, when he failed to get up with the leaders.

In the half-mile handicap both Taylor and Kuehne, the Winged Foot pair, failed to qualify in the preliminary heats. The event was won by M. McLaughlin of the Tremont Skating Club, with Warren Beebe of Newark second. The half-mile novice was won by N. Robbins, a Brooklyn boy.

PRINCETON TAKES GREEN INTO CAMP

Dartmouth Five Continues Its Career of Defeat, Losing First League Fray, 26 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Princeton ushered in its Intercollegiate League basket ball season here this afternoon in an auspicious fashion by defeating the Dartmouth five, 26 to 7. The Tigers took the contest in hand at the very beginning, scoring nine points before the Hanoverians made a single tally, and continued to increase their lead for the rest of the game. At the end of the first half the score stood 14 to 3.

Greater aggressiveness and a closer eye for the basket were largely responsible for the Tiger victory. Neither team showed startling form, a fact which may be attributed to the lack of practice of both fives following the Christmas holidays and the earliness of the season. The Tigers had a speedy pair of forwards in Trimble and Horne, however, who were able to get beyond the reach of their opponents and drop a field goal through the basket frequently enough to soon give their team a decisive lead. Trimble scored four field goals and Horne three.

The Tiger five was lighter than Dartmouth, but it made up for this deficiency in floor work and close following of the ball. Princeton's passing was not finished.

Dartmouth made only three field goals during the game, owing to the close guarding of the Tigers' two backs, who incidentally bear the names of Blue and Grey. Princeton undergraduates have the hope that this combination will prove invincible. The Hanover five made only one foul goal during the entire game, there being only three fouls called on Princeton during the contest.

The lineup:

Princeton, (26.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (7.)
Horne	R. F.	Mugridge
Trimble	L. F.	Dean
Flynn	C.	Hutchinson
Blue	R. G.	Johnson
Grey	L. G.	Hilliker

Field goals—Trimble, (4,) Horne, (3,) Flinn, (2,) Blue, Grey, Dean, (2,) Hutchinson. Foul goals—Trimble, (2,) Horne, (2,) Dean. Substitutions—Princeton: Bauhan for Trimble, Taylor for Grey. Dartmouth: Sample for Mulgridge, Larmon for Hilliker, Hauser for Johnson, Moriarity for Hutchinson, Hutchinson for Sample. Referee—Tom Thorpe of Columbia.

Bayonet Team at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 7.—Harvard University is to be represented by a bayonet team, it was announced today. Unlike the other Harvard athletic teams during the war, the bayonet team will not be classed as informal. It will be coached by Jules Lelabay, instructor of fencing.

Father has the right idea! Believes in educating the boys to buy right—*to save by spending wisely.*

He sees an even higher cost of living next winter.

What's he do? Grabs Father Time by the forelock and invests in clothes for wear a year hence for the whole contingent. A size larger for the boys, of course.

Who's next?

P. S.—One thing in particular that tickled father was the big values he was able to pick up in men's suits at $25.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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The Collar Trust may make you pay 25¢ for a collar soon! 15 & 20c brands
Collars
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PRICE ADVANCES SOON!
'FACTORY Collar Shops'
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Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment. Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
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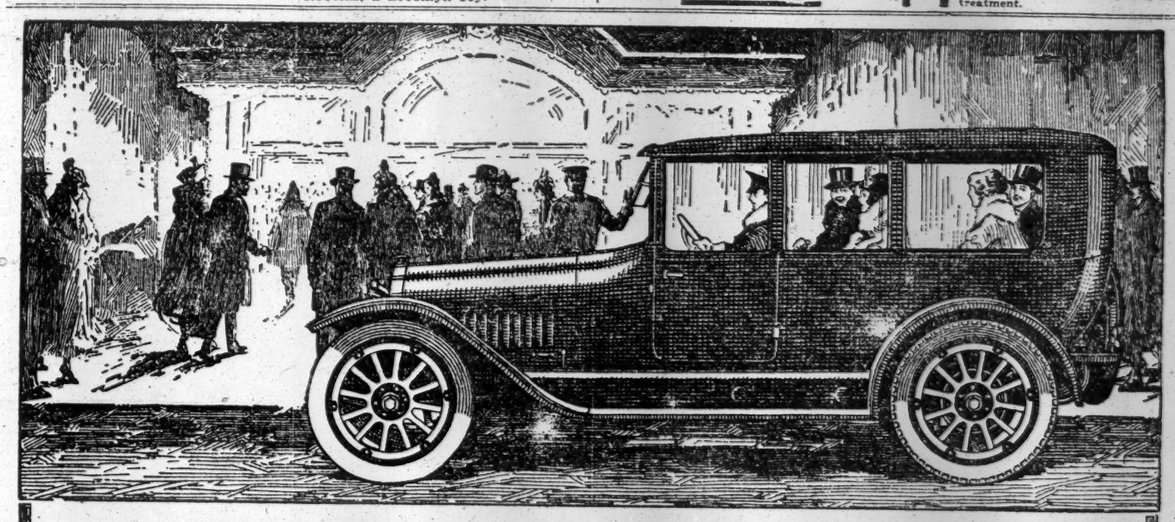

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The most interesting exhibit of up-to-date cars is our marvelous display of new Mitchells. Our space at the Show lacks room for them all, but the rest are in our showrooms.

The Mitchell Six is shown in two sizes. But the smaller is a roomy car, with a 120-inch wheelbase.

We show 19 new-style bodies, which cover the whole range of modern ideas. So you can see in the Mitchell line every attractive type.

You can see in addition some distinctive cars, special in color and upholstery. They are interesting studies.

Like No Others

Mitchell bodies are largely exclusive. Most are built in our own new body plant. They are designed by famous artists. And they combine all the best ideas developed in body building.

They are marvels of beauty and luxury. Our new body plant saves a large sum per car. And all that saving goes into extra comfort, luxury and finish.

See also what this plant can do in bodies built to order. We show three unique creations.

Two Sizes
Mitchell Sixes

$1525 MITCHELL C-42
—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, $1490
Club Roadster, $1560. *Sedan*, $2275
Cabriolet, $1960
Coupe, $2135 *Club Sedan*, $2185
Four-Passenger Surrey, $1625
Also Town Car and Limousine

$1250 MITCHELL D-40
—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor.
Club Roadster, $1280
Sedan, $1950 *Coupe*, $1850
All prices f. o. b. Racine. All prices subject to change without notice.

A Model Factory

These new cars are built complete—chassis and body—in a mammoth, model plant. This entire factory was built and equipped under famous efficiency experts. They have worked for years to produce this type, under the highest standards, at the lowest factory cost.

The result is shown in the Mitchell under-price. It is shown in many extra features—rare or exclusive features. These include reversible headlights, a power tire pump, a dashboard engine primer. They include a ball-bearing steering gear and shock-absorbing springs. They include a locked compartment, a light in the tonneau, handles for entering, etc.

Another result shows in oversize parts, in the wealth of Chrome-Vanadium steel, in the 440 parts made of toughened steel.

Here you will see this Mitchell idea carried to perfection. Nothing in all this Show, we think, will interest you more.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC.
BOOTH A-23, CENTRE AISLE, MAIN FLOOR, PALACE AUTO SHOW
SALESROOMS—NEW YORK: Columbus Circle, Facing South. Telephone 8000 Columbus.
NEWARK—Foley Motor Car Co., 37 William St. JERSEY CITY—D. W. Romaine, 225 Mercer St.

NEW MORALITY IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

"Karen," by Hjalmar Bergstrom, a Post-Ibsene Play on Marriage.

A DANISH "WHY MARRY?"

The Village Players Give a Somewhat Heavy but Very Sincere Performance.

KAREN, a drama in four acts, by Hjalmar Bergstrom; translated by Edwin Bjorkman. At the Greenwich Village Theatre.
Kristen Borneman.....Frank Conroy
Cecilia.....Grace Henderson
Karen.....Fania Marinoff
Peter.....Edwin Strawbridge
Thora.....Helen Robbins
Dr. Schou.....Joseph Macauley
Strandgaard.....Harold Meltzer
Hansine.....Margaret Fareleigh
A Living-Out Maid.....Mary Fyne
A Typist.....Louie Earle

Mr. Dooley has never explained what he meant when he said, apropos of cooks, "the Scandinavians will marry." The mystery was deeper than ever last night in Greenwich Village.

For the second time in this season's plays attention is called to the fact that, for people in the professions, marriage and children are increasingly difficult. In "Why Marry?" Mr. Williams discusses the subject with a gayety deeply grounded in human comprehension and moral feeling. And he answers his problem with an amusing if inconsequent "Why not?"

But Bergstrom is a Scandinavian; and that means, for one thing, that he is so far from gay as to be a redoubtable gloom champion. For another thing it means that he blinks at no consequence. When people of an age to marry can't marry, nature has a way of revenging herself. This Karen is 28, yet she has lived with a young novelist who died, and later with a sculptor in Paris, to whom she gave the sack for infidelity. She now regards herself as a "widow" and "divorcée." One of her sisters, whose engagement was broken off, went insane and is now in an asylum. Another, in short skirts, is carrying on a secret affair. The boy of the household has frightened away one housemaid, and is making eyes at her successor. What can Mr. Dooley have meant?

In mood and manner the play is what Maurice Barrymore once called Ibsene. The story is simply told, sincere, dramatic in its final development, and without a scintilla of humor—though the Greenwich villagers once or twice broke into tentative merriment for some reason of their own.

Though the manner of the play is from Ibsen, however, its morality finds its prototype in one of the essays of Ellen Key; but it may be doubted whether that great feminist would have countenanced the stress that is here laid upon it. For the question of children, and of the needs of a future generation, which bulk so large in Ellen Key, are here ignored, and indeed whisked down the wind. The emphasis is on the alleged right of the individual to live for his own development primarily.

In a word, not only the milieu but the morality is alien to our public. In Denmark the play was at first forbidden by the censor, and then played with great success. Our way is probably better—to permit the production and leave it to its fate—"Ibsene, but not heard," as Barrymore put it.

Hitherto it has been the custom of the drama from Washington Square and way stations to laugh at the supposed manners of the natives. That is the truer method, for they are very largely a matter of "Latin Quarter" pose. Director Frank Conroy and his associates, however, take this play with the utmost seriousness—which is, indeed, the only way, if you take it at all, except perhaps for the critic.

The performance is rather heavy and stolid, but nevertheless capable and on the whole adequate. Mr. Conroy is the paterfamilias, a professor of theology, who is comprehensibly shocked and baffled. Grace Henderson is his wife who, as it seems, as read Ellen Key and so understands her children. Both play with fine dignity, intelligence and feeling. Fania Marinoff as Karen and Mr. Meltzer as the sculptor characterize with vigor and effect.

HOUDINI IN NEW FEAT.

He Causes an Elephant and Keeper to Vanish at the Hippodrome.

The baffling Houdini made his first appearance as a part of the Hippodrome organization yesterday afternoon, and presented a pair of illusions of the sort with which he is identified. The first was a variant of the cabinet trick not uncommon with prestidigitators, in which, however, Houdini went his fellow conjurors several better by causing an elephant and his keeper to vanish.

The second Houdini stunt was made possible by the Hippodrome tank, as it had for its basis the nailing up of the conjurer in a box and the subsequent submerging of the box. Needless to add, Houdini emerged from the water unharmed at both performances.

Fictow's "Marta" Is Sung Again.

Fictow's "Marta," one of the few works from Middle European sources that yet draw Metropolitan crowds, was sung a second time at the opera last night by Caruso, Hempel, and others answering to the "lovely companions" mentioned in a principal air. This was "translated opera," quite as much as if it had been English, which the scenes, in fact, were—the forest of the tenor's M'Appari" no less so than the merry Richmond Fair. A capacity house wanted encores, not forgetting the usual one, in its proper language, of "The Last Rose of Summer."

Joseph Bonnet, Organist, Heard.

Joseph Bonnet, the distinguished French organist, here for two seasons now under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art, appeared again at Aeolian Hall last night on the eve of departing for a transcontinental American tour. Mr. Bonnet combined on this occasion in a single program examples of his recent historical series, from Palestrina and Clerambault, an organist to Louis XIV., down to Franck, Debussy, Guilmant, and Widor. He was again heard by a musical audience.

A Daughter to Mrs. Marshall Field.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Marshall Field are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home, 16 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Field was formerly Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall. This is their second child. Marshall Field, 4th, is now a year and a half old.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 15.—Advt.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

WIN BRITISH HONORS FOR SERVICES IN WAR

Workers, Some of Them Now Here, Receive the Order of the British Empire.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A long list of awards of different classes in the newly created Order of the British Empire, conferred for services in connection with the war, is published in The Official Gazette this evening.

Colonel Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, member of the House of Commons for South Hants, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuter's, Limited; Andrew Caird, administrator of the New York headquarters of the British mission to America; W. A. M. Goode, Secretary of the National Committee for the Relief of Belgium, and Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart of Canada, Vice Chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to America, are named Knights Commanders. Lieut. Commander B. O Jenkins, a member of the British mission to America, having charge of aviation questions, and Geoffrey Butler, attached to the Foreign Office, who is at present in New York, are made Commanders.

Sir Andrew Caird, who is one of the editors of The London Daily Mail, has been in this country for some months as Administrator of the British Mission. He came here with Lord Northcliffe and has been the latter's chief assistant in the manifold activities of the mission. In the handling of which his resourcefulness and talent for organization have earned warm praise from his chiefs.

Geoffrey Butler is an attaché of the British Foreign Office, who came here with Mr. Balfour and has remained on special duty. He is a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and won high honors at that university, where before the war he was a lecturer on historical subjects.

JULIAN ELTINGE AT PALACE.

He Again Gives His Feminine Impersonations—"The Sea Wolf."

Julian Eltinge emerged from the films to appear again on the stage of the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon, and once more offered his well-known gallery of feminine impersonations. His reception was polite but in no way overwhelming, and even aroused the suspicion that the vogue of the female impersonator, per se, has practically passed. Eltinge will remain in the varieties only a few weeks, and will then return to the motion pictures.

Another film actor on the program was Hobart Bosworth, who appeared in an interesting condensation of the Jack London story, "The Sea Wolf." It is a part which Bosworth has played in the pictures, and he does it well. Also on the program were Elizabeth Murray, no less entertaining than usual, and Robert Emmet Keane, present for his third consecutive week.

Will Talk on 'Alsace Reconquered.'

Father Gilles Benjamin Cabanel, Chaplain of the 69th Division of French infantry, will talk at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier Friday at 4 P. M. on "Alsace Reconquered." Admission will be free.

E. Pernerstorfer, Socialist Leader.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—The death of Englebert Pernerstorfer, the Austrian Socialist leader, is announced in a dispatch from Vienna. He had been Vice President of the lower house of the Austrian Diet since 1900.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH THONET, Sr., inventor of the breechloading shotgun, died at the home of his sister-in-law, 226 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Thonet was born in Metz, Belgium, and formerly for forty-five years was superintendent of the book manufacturing factory of Kiggins & Tooker, in Manhattan. He was the father of the late Assemblyman Oscar L. Thonet of Brooklyn.

CHARLES CROFFORD STEVENSON of Elizabeth, N. J., a certified accountant whose examination of the financial condition of the city of Elizabeth in 1879 and 1880 resulted in the indictment and conviction of two city officials for conspiracy to defraud the city, died yesterday at his home. After the investigation he was named Treasurer of Elizabeth and served three years.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM NEWTON STEELE, a retired Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn, died in his ninety-second year yesterday at his residence, 88 Grove Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Steele was a native of Indiana and was graduated from the Lane Theological Seminary, in Connecticut, in 1854. His son is the Rev. Frederick T. Steele.

Mrs. PAULINE MILLER CORBIT WHITE, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pitman Corbit, and Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday in Syracuse, N. Y., while visiting at the home of her son. Mrs. White, who was 69 years old, was born in this city. She was the widow of James White.

THOMAS FURLONG, head of a private detective agency, and who established for the Pennsylvania Railroad the first detective service in the United States, is dead in St. Louis at the age of 74 years. He entered the United States Secret Service in 1864, and in 1880 he went to St. Louis to establish a detective service for the Missouri Pacific.

JAMES KEENAN, a civil war veteran and retired Police Lieutenant, died on Saturday at his home, 857 Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Lieutenant Keenan joined the New York police force shortly after the war and was retired in 1905 after thirty-four years' service.

WILLIAM A. MERRIMAN, Vice President of the United States Realty Company and Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, died yesterday in his home, 207 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Merriman was formerly in charge of the Chicago operations of the two firms.

TUNIS SLINGLAND, a mechanic, who assisted the late John Holland, inventor of the submarine, in the construction of the model of the first Holland under-sea craft, is dead at his home, 25 Bergen Street, Paterson, N. J., aged 68 years. He was born in Holland.

JOHN W. MOFFETT of Rye, N. Y., an employe of Charles Scribner's Sons, fell in the street while on his way to take a train for New York yesterday and died of heart disease. He was born in Baltimore fifty-one years ago.

THEODORE BURGMYER, a lawyer of Brooklyn and formerly Democratic Leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District for many years, died on Sunday at his home, 26 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, died there yesterday, of apoplexy. He was a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad.

GEORGE TEASDALE, a former resident of Rye, N. Y., who enlisted in the Eighteenth Hussars of the British Army for service in Egypt, is dead at Cairo, Egypt.

WILLIAM L. KERRIS, 70 years old, Postmaster of Pine Creek, N. J., for the last eleven years, died on Sunday night at his home there.

Dr. JAMES O'DONNELL, a practising physician of Paterson, N. J., for the last twenty-seven years, is dead at his home there. He was 50 years old, and a native of Paterson.

MICHAEL GIBBONS, an employe of All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, N. J., for 22 years, died there yesterday. He was 63 years old.

DAVID HOLLAND, formerly President of the Aqueduct Race Track Association, died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. ABBIE H. HUNT, 72 years old, wife of John H. Hunt, editor and proprietor of the Sag Harbor Express, died at her home in Sag Harbor on Saturday.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMSON, one of the oldest expressmen in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 61 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. ANNIE E. AUSTIN, 57 years old, wife of Thomas G. Austin, a musician, died from paralysis on Sunday at her home, 228 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES DEPUE, a retired business man of Belvidere, N. J., is dead at his home in that place.

FENIMORE COOPER TOWNE, 26 years old, an actor, died on Saturday of septic poisoning.

JOHN T. LONG, President of the Ozark Valley Railway, died on Sunday in St. Louis.

HOUSE TEST SHOWS SUFFRAGE GAINS

Supporters of Federal Amendment See Chance of Its Passage.

FINAL HEARING IS HELD

Senator Bailey Denies Qualification of Women for Voting—Other Opponents Are Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Canvasses made today by a group of Congressmen friendly to woman suffrage showed that the proposed constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women was gradually growing in strength. Democratic members of the House representing Southern States, who were reported solidly against the resolution, are now breaking up their forces. The result of this changed condition, adherents of suffrage said, was that there was a possibility of the resolution commanding a two-thirds vote when it came to a vote in the House next Thursday.

Encouraged by the optimistic reports given them by women lobbyists, the group of Congressmen, in addition to making a quiet canvass, decided to divide the country into five zones, with a committee for each zone. The duty of the committee is to see that all the members are in their seats and voting next Thursday. Representative Fred Taylor of Colorado is Chairman of this committee, which will not only devote itself to keeping an attendance, but will also seek to influence votes for the resolution.

Hearings were closed by the House Woman Suffrage Committee today after listening to arguments by representatives of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and final appeals for favorable action by officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Former Senator Bailey of Texas, in a long speech against the resolution, contended that women were incapable of performing the three principal duties of citizenship, military service, sheriff service, and jury service, and should not help enact laws which they were not capable of obeying. He insisted that the suffragists constituted a small percentage of the women of the country, and added:

Henry A. Wise Wood of, New York, formerly an advocate of woman suffrage, said that women, if given the vote, would insist on holding Government offices, invading even Congress, the Supreme Court, and the White House, and would succeed in unmanning the Government and blocking the country's military program.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., President of the association opposed to woman suffrage, and other speakers denounced methods used by the suffragists in their efforts to put the resolution through Congress, particularly the White House demonstrations of the militants and the threatening of opposing legislators with political defeat.

SUFFRAGE CLASSES CROWDED BY WOMEN

Citizenship Course Attracts So Many That Larger Quarters Are Obtained.

The course in practical citizenship conducted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party as an aid for the newly enfranchised voters opened yesterday at the headquarters of the organization at 303 Fifth Avenue. The number attending was unexpectedly large, so large, in fact, that after the lectures of the day had been completed it was announced that today's meeting, as well as those to be held thereafter, would be in the Park Avenue Hotel.

Notwithstanding the criticism leveled at the suffragists for including Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, as one of the lecturers, it has been definitely decided that Mr. Hillquit will lecture on the organization and history of the Socialist Party.

Yesterday's speakers were Mr. Tanner, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Gilman. Mr. Tanner told of the organization and history of the Republican Party. Mrs. Brown described the organization of town and county government, and Mrs. Gilman lectured on economic history as related to women.

SOLDIER VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

26,664 New Yorkers For Amendment, 15,760 Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Figures compiled at the Capitol tonight show that the men of New York State who have responded to the call to the colors voted overwhelmingly for woman suffrage. The complete canvass of the soldier vote of the State shows that 26,664 voted in favor of suffrage, while 15,760 were recorded in the negative.

From New York City 17,428 soldier votes were cast for suffrage and 8,323 against. Here is the way the vote from the five counties was divided:

	Yes.	No.
Bronx	2,178	1,100
Kings	6,458	3,168
New York	7,023	3,551
Queens	1,441	819
Richmond	328	185

Every one of the counties of the State except thirteen went for woman suffrage, as far as the soldier vote is concerned. The counties whose soldiers were opposed to extending the franchise to women are Lewis, Clinton, Columbia, Franklin, Green, Hamilton, Herkimer, Monroe, Oneida, Oswego, Schoharie, Ulster, and Wayne.

$500,000 TO Y. W. C. A. AT OUTSET OF DRIVE

Rockefeller Foundation Gives Nearly Third of Fund Sought for Second Line of Defense.

At the outset of a drive by the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday for a fund of $1,750,000, the Rockefeller Foundation gave $500,000. The War Council of the National Board of the association is to use the money for strengthening the second line of defense among women. There was applause at the central headquarters of the campaign committee, 680 Fifth Avenue, donated for the work by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when the announcement was made by Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, acting President of the Metropolitan Board, who is directing the campaign. In addition to this $4,785 was brought in by different committees, not all of which were in full working order, making a total for the day of $504,785. The drive is to last a week.

A large force of volunteer workers is engaged at the Fifth Avenue headquarters, and Mrs. Morgan announced that despite the inclement weather yesterday morning sixty women appeared ready for work at 9 o'clock. The money is to be raised by direct appeal. Selected lists of names are furnished to the workers, and they make reports each day at 5 P. M., when tea is served.

Eight maps, all fronts, 10 cents—Mid-Week Pictorial, published by The New York Times. Jan. 8 issue, all news stands. 16 other pages—what is pictorial in all war zones. All in rotogravure. Eight maps, all fronts. 10 cents. All news stands.

Dorothy Fox in Song Recital.

Dorothy Fox, who made her appearance at Aeolian Hall yesterday, with George Harris, himself a singer, as accompanist, showed at once a voice of beautiful quality, a warm, full, open tone, to which she indeed sacrificed clearness of diction, as in songs of Brahms, and at times accuracy of pitch, as in her first airs from Handel. She gave in Russian an interesting Hebrew song by Moussorgsky, some modern French, and with the composer, a group by Dwight Fiske.

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mgt. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes
SPANISH & WELSH MUSIC
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA
of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs
Seats $2.00 to 50c for sale at Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
YOLANDA MERO
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano)

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
BARGAIN MAT. TOMORROW. 25c to $1.00
MOST WONDERFUL, LAVISH, FASCINATING, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF AMERICAN STAGE.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

MOVES TO CENTURY THEATRE MONDAY, JAN. 14. SEATS ON SALE TODAY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Jan. 11, at 8:30.
Return Appearance of
PRIVATE PEAT His Own Soldier Story
Two Years in Hell & Back with a Smile.
$2 to 50c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLER RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5850 Morningside
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 5th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Greatest Sensations Ever Staged, with HOUDINI.
Mat. To-Day Best Seats $1.00
NIGHTS at 8:15.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. | JULIAN ELTINGE Hobart Bosworth & Co., Jack Clifford, LeRoy Talma & Bosco, B. Emmet Keane & Elizabeth M. Murray.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St. | Mme. Sarah Bernhardt & Strong Supporting Bill.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in New York City. 69 W. 66th St.
ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught.
Sun., A.M., $1.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8898.
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Adolf Philipp presents On the Blue Danube
Joh. Strauss' Operetta

VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522.
Tonight 8:30 First Time La Nouvelle Idole

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, a 4-act Drama.
Phone Spring 6400. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50.
Evenings 8:45; Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15.
6 MUSICAL SPILLERS, FRANK All Seats
MULLANE, CHAS. McDONALD Reserved
& CO., AND SIX OTHERS. 25, 35, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, West 42nd Street. Tonight: 8:30. 25c to $1.00.
LAST 5 DAYS 10 TIMES NOW OR NEVER!
Closing at the Zenith of Its Glory and Fame to Enter Upon Enforced Engagements in the Largest Theatres in the Largest Cities Here and Abroad.
William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Drama of Humanity
Les Miserables
No such Enduringly and Unanimously Enthusiastic and Admiring Throngs Have Ever Before Acclaimed a Motion Picture.
Mat. 2.30 Today and all week 25c & 50c

44th ST. Thea. Phone Bryant 7292.
Daily Mats. 2:15. Eve. 8:20.
Pop. Prices. All Seats Reserved
Prizma Natural Color Motion Pictures.
Our Navy And Country Beautiful
"REAL WORKS OF ART—UNSURPASSED BEAUTY."—Tribune.
"A STRIKING SUCCESS."—Telegram.

BROADWAY
Theatre, Broadway at 41st St.
"MADAME SPY" Cont. Noon to 11 P. M.
15-25-35c Mat. Saturday. 15-25-35c Eves. and Sunday and Holidays.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defence," CARMEN (Condensed Version.) Daily Afternoon.
CONCERT, STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
J. Warren Kerrigan in "A Man's Man"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE
MAT. 15-20c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF.
10, 20, 30.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
OLIVE THOMAS, "Betty Takes a Hand."

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences
BURTON HOLMES ACADEMY OF MUSIC Wednesdays
MATS. . . . 3:30
Travelogues—Motion Pictures EVGS. 8:15
TOMORROW—NEW ZEALAND.
JAN. 16—SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
JAN. 23—JAPAN, 1917.
JAN. 30—ALASKA TODAY.
Now on Sale Tickets Mats. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25
Evgs. 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50

FULTON THEATRE—Announcement
Beginning NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14,
MARGARET ANGLIN will move from THE PLAYHOUSE to the FULTON THEATRE and continue her season in her comedy triumph,
"BILLETED" ["Amazing and delightful."—Sun.] every night and matinees on Wed., Friday & Sat. The Prices for Wed. & Friday Mats. will be 50c to $1.50. The Prices at all Night Performances, including Saturday, will be 50c to $2.00 for the best seats. Seats Now on Sale at FULTON THEATRE Box Office.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."
YOU DON'T KNOW THE HALF OF IT, DEARIE
ZIEGFELD NEW
STARTS AT 11:30.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
SENSATION OF THE YEAR
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. at 2
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. EVES. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 50c-$2. MAT. TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT THE JOYOUS MUSICAL PLAY
'GOING UP'
"RECALLS THE DAYS OF 'THE MERRY WIDOW.'"—Sun.
"FULL OF 'PEP,' CATCHY MUSIC AND CLEAN HUMOR."—World.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY and THOS. A. WISE in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $1.50
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:30.
Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
118TH TIME TONIGHT
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1918.

WAR RATIONING IN ENGLAND.

The cablegram of Jan. 6 from Lord RHONDDA describing the food situation in both England and France as "critical and anxious" seems to be at variance with what he said in an address at Silverton three days earlier: "There is nothing alarming in the "situation. You have only to tighten "your belt. The people of this country are undergoing nothing like the "privations in Germany. There they "have less than a pound of meat a "week." It will not do to jump to the conclusion that the British Food Controller was an alarmist in the one case and an optimist in the other. His cablegram to Mr. HOOVER reflects a belief that lean days are coming for the people of the British Isles; the speech at Silverton, if read between the lines, has very much the same significance; in both compulsory rationing is declared to be necessary.

The policy of restricting and regulating the consumption of food will be entered upon with reluctance, for in Germany the authorities will seize upon British rationing as evidence of greater privation than the German people are called upon to endure, and the appeal will be made to tighten the belt a little more to win the war. It will be said exultingly that the British have been reduced to extremity by the success of the submarine campaign. The truth is that while foods, particularly meat, are none too plentiful in Great Britain and France and prices are high and advancing, want as the people of Germany and Austria know it does not exist. In France the cost of living has increased 100 per cent. since the beginning of the war, and prices are now about double those prevailing in New York for eggs, butter, mutton, bacon and pork, and rice. Canned goods are scarce and higher. Potatoes and milk sell for about the prices asked here. In England foods are a little cheaper than in Paris.

For whatever shortage exists in Great Britain the people are in part to blame. They have been urged again and again to economize, but the response has not been what the Government expected. The workers have been earning much higher wages in munition making and other war industries than they received before the war; and the truth is they have lived high, for them. There has been more sacrifice in the middle class than among the artisans and unskilled laborers. Probably from every point of view the gentry and aristocracy have made the most sacrifices in their habits of life as well as in money contributions to the war. The British people cannot eat their cake and have it. So compulsory rationing has become inevitable. Lord RHONDDA sees "long "queues of people waiting in severe "weather in practically every town in "England for the necessaries of life."

At the same time the ration plan is not to be comprehensive all at once, which means that the tight belt is for the present a figure of speech. First meat will be conserved and given out in portions; then the turn of butter and margarine will come; and periodically, if the situation does not improve, other necessaries will be added to the list. As a matter of fact, compulsory rationing, as contrived by Lord RHONDDA, is a long look ahead. The American people will be shortsighted if they do not read a lesson from the regulated subsistence to which the British are now to be reduced because they failed to take the warnings of their Food Controller seriously.

"THE WHOLE SITUATION."

Senator REED, whose motto is "Skin 'em alive," had a novel sensation when those who heard the Senator's examination of Mr. HOOVER applauded him as he left the witness stand. Mr. HOOVER'S bland but biting remark, "I "don't think you comprehend the "whole situation, Senator," is worth bearing in mind when faultfinders select details for their text. The attempt to hold the Food Administrator responsible for the price of sugar pays too much attention to administration and too little to production, and emphasizes our needs without considering the needs of our allies. The coal situation cannot be considered apart from the railway and shipping situations. The price of wheat is but a small part of the food question. Those responsible for managing such matters have to consider a multiplicity of conditions which limit their activities in a manner from which the cross-examiner with a prejudice is free.

This was plain to those who applauded Mr. HOOVER. Lawmakers with a brief to defend their laws would be wiser if they were less apparently unfriendly to those charged with the administration of the laws, who find sometimes more obstacles than helps in the statutes given them to work with. In times like these there should be indulgence for both lawmakers and administrators so long as they are doing their best. But each should shoulder their own shortcomings, particularly when finding fault. Senator REED'S success is based largely upon nagging, but it was won in other times, and under conditions when the public mind was less preoccupied with greater matters than personal controversies.

THE ARK OF OUR LIBERTIES.

The direct primary in this State is sacred. It is identified with Virtue. The Amalekites and Amorites, the Elon Browns and William Barnesses, lay unholy hands upon it in vain. They want to "kill off the prohibition move-"ment and Governor WHITMAN at the "same time," the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League tells us in his latest encyclical. He goes too far in admitting that the direct primary is not perfect. It is superperfect. It is prohibition and it is the Governor, two lovely berries growing on one stem, yet one and indivisible.

The Amalekites and Amorites imagine a vain thing. There can be no fear for the direct primary. It carries WHITMAN and his fortunes, and anybody sacrilegious enough to object to it is a friend of "the liquor traffic."

There is no way of beating the people's primary. It is the Whitman-prohibition ark. And if it were not in itself an impregnable guardian of the twin treasure, some crafty-grinning humorist has suggested that Mr. Justice CROPSEY is the man to steal the ark from the Governor!

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND SUFFRAGE.

Representative CANTRILL of Kentucky addresses to the Southern Democrats in the House the most powerful argument yet advanced for the support of the Federal suffrage amendment, the argument from Chairmanships. He exhibits the present golden picture of thirty-one out of sixty House committees controlled by the Representatives of ten Southern States, of the Representatives of four Southern States holding eighteen of those thirty-one Chairmanships. Shall this paradise be lost? It will be if the Representatives of those ten States vote against the suffrage amendment. Southern Democrats now "practically dictate the legislation of the nation." They do so because, "as every one knows, the woman suf-"frage States voted almost solidly "for Democratic Electors and candi-"dates."

It is edifying to remember with what submission to the legend of the mighty power of women in the then woman suffrage States both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions of 1916 rivaled each other in deep devotion to State woman suffrage. Suppose that not a woman had voted in any of those States. Is there any reason to believe that there would have been any different result? The number of votes in those States, so eagerly coddled by the politicians, would have been smaller, but so far as can be judged from Illinois, which separates the sexes at the polls, the women vote substantially as the men vote. The female vote is mere surplusage or ornament.

Let that be as it may. The Republicans, seeing the embarrassment of the South in the matter of Federal suffrage, show a fervent love for the suffrage amendment, we are told. Codlin's the friend, not Short. What chance will the Democrats have, Mr. CANTRILL pleads with the brethren, "with a large Republican vote in "Congress in favor of the suffrage "amendment and a large Democratic "vote in Congress against the amend-"ment"? Away go the thirty-one Chairmanships into Die Ewigkeit.

For the Southern Democrats in Congress to say to the millions of patriotic women that suffrage shall not be given them would bring down upon our heads such condemnation from the suffrage States that we should be driven from power.

Observe that Mr. CANTRILL assumes that only women who favor the suffrage amendment are patriotic. It is a little detail, not worth mentioning, perhaps. Like so many other members of the timorous tribe of politicians, he has been persuaded by the clamor of a few suffrage leaders that there is an irresistible vast feminine demand for the Federal amendment. He leaves out of consideration the millions of patriotic women who don't want suffrage thrust upon them. He forgets the mostly inarticulate majority of women in this State who, now that suffrage has been thrust upon them, will speak for themselves at the polls, but are not represented by and have no intention of following the feminist magnates that are coaxing or threatening Members of Congress to vote for the amendment. He forgets the men and women on whom the noisy feminine demonstrations, the feminist intolerant insistence upon this minor and negligible question at this of all times, produce an impression of hostility, of something like disgust. The suffragists make a tremendous pother. Argal, they must be mysteriously powerful and must be appeased. See how the clever Republicans are coquetting with them. Gentlemen of the South, never mind the war, never mind whether suffrage is for the permanent good of the nation or of your several States or not, remember only those thirty-one Chairmanships. Don't throw them away. Vote for the amendment!

August, farsighted statesmanship, that. Doesn't Mr. CANTRILL make the mistake, common among politicians, of rating too low the intelligence of the American people? It is conceivable enough that the thirty-one Southern statesmen, now sedentary in Chairmanships, may have to move out. If anything in the legislation which they "dictate" has been narrow, sectional, unwise, the voters will be likely to resent it at the next Congress elections. Their stewardship will be judged as it should be judged. Their system of revenue and taxation, the course which they have yet to take in regard to the railroads, their attitude in regard to the national and vital questions begotten of the war—in short, their opinions, measures, and votes as to those national and vital questions—will be approved or disapproved by the country at large. To suppose that a national election in war is to be decided by tempestuous petticoats is to insult the national intelligence and patriotism.

To the Southern Democrats there is also a grave and lasting danger in the course of action to which Mr. CANTRILL invites them. The Southern States are able practically to suppress the colored vote. Double that vote, bring to its support not only feminine vehemence but the ambitions of politicians and the co-operation of the Republican Party, and perhaps Chairmanships will not be within the reach of Southern Democrats. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are not in the Constitution in the South. Will the Republican Party always be content with that nullification? Will it put up with the nullification of another? Possibly the Republicans, whose example Mr. CANTRILL innocently commends to the Southern Democrats, look further ahead than he does and are playing a deeper game.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Varied training in business, finance, and law, joined to abilities of a very high order, give Lord READING special qualifications for the unusual duties he will be called upon to perform as British Ambassador at Washington. Lord READING has had no diplomatic experience, and that is quite unimportant, since the present relations of the United States and Great Britain are of a nature so friendly, both being engaged in the war for freedom and democracy, that misunderstandings are quite unlikely to arise and no questions of great difficulty and delicacy may be expected to demand the attention and service of the embassy at our national capital. But the new Ambassador is a man accustomed to large affairs, and he is especially skilled in finance. It is in that branch of the relations of the two countries that his experience and abilities will be of greatest service, and it is with the large financial and business transactions of his country with the United States that he will chiefly concern himself at his new post.

It is a marked departure from custom and prescription for the British Government to ask the Lord Chief Justice to step down from that high seat to undertake a foreign mission, but there are good reasons for the innovation, the best of which is that Earl READING is just the man for the work. His fitness for it is beyond all question, and he has already performed with much credit the duties attaching to special missions to this country. He is sure of a warm and sincere welcome here, for he not only has many friends and acquaintances in the United States, but the story of his brilliant career and of his rise to that place of great distinction which he occupies at home has won for him the admiration of Americans. It is understood that while he gives his attention chiefly to affairs of business and finance, he will be relieved of the routine diplomatic duties of the post, while military and naval affairs will be intrusted to attachés of those branches of the service.

Sir CECIL SPRING-RICE, whom Lord READING succeeds, has not been so prominent a figure before the American people as some British Ambassadors, notably Lord BRYCE, or even Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, for he has avoided, rather than sought, occasions of public appearance. But Sir CECIL, throughout his term of service, during a considerable part of which the discharge of his duties called for great discretion and soundness of judgment, has represented the interests of his country faithfully, tactfully, and most agreeably to the Government to which he was accredited. The departing British Ambassador, as an incident of service to his own country, has done us much valuable service, more, doubtless, than has ever been revealed, and where it would have been easy to make mistakes, he has avoided them. He leaves his post with the very high respect and esteem of all those Americans who have had occasion to know the value of his efficient service.

POSTAL TUBES AND RURAL DELIVERY.

Philadelphia and New York are leading the cities now enjoying the fast service of the postal tubes which are protesting against being deprived of them as a measure of economy. The department is so fortified in the country by the unprofitable delivery for the benefit of the rural districts that it is indifferent to the protests of the cities. Yet the loss on the rural free delivery is in strong contrast with the profits earned in the cities. The city profits support the rural deliveries, but the economy is sought where the profits are earned, not where the loss is incurred. Besides, there is an impropriety in abolishing the tube service while there is an investigation by Congress proceeding.

The department's proposed action is based upon the inquiry of its own experts. Confidence in its own agents is natural, but is not altogether shared by others. To detached opinion it seems that the experts appointed by the department would be predisposed in favor of the opinion known to be entertained by their superiors, and would be likely to find what they looked for. It is especially annoying to the cities to have economies realized at their expense when the department boasts of a profit. At least the profit might be used to maintain customary facilities until a decision could be reached without prejudgment. To be sure, the profit is nominal and might disappear if the accounts were kept strictly in a commercial manner.

It is proposed to substitute motor cars for the tubes. Where will the capital needed for the cars come from, and what will be the depreciation allowance? In Philadelphia during the present cold spell all but two motor cars were disabled, there being sixty-two cracked cylinders in the Government machines at once. For that reason some of the mail was not delivered between Saturday and Wednesday, but the tubes were worked on matter never before intrusted to them. The expenses of that experience, and the benefits of the tubes as an alternative facility, will count heavily as an offset to the expense of the tubes in Philadelphia.

The New York Aldermen and the Philadelphia Councils have both taken formal action in protest, and are supported therein by leading citizens without exception, so far as known. The rural delivery regions make a mistake if they think that this is a matter of interest solely to the cities. If those who live in the country have correspondence with the tube cities, they benefit by the tube service even more than by the local deliveries. The tubes help the country mails to catch trains which often make the difference in delivery not of minutes but of an entire day. The cities are not uniting against rural free delivery. Why may not the rural delivery districts deal generously with the cities?

GERMANY'S DIPLOMACY.

Reviewing events of the year in a Hamburg newspaper, GUSTAV STRESEMAN, the Liberal leader, criticises the German Government's conduct in diplomatic relations with neutrals. If there had not been such blunders as the secret overtures to Mexico, he says, the United States might not have entered the war, and LUXBURG'S messages excited more hostility in South American countries than the sinking of their ships.

If additional evidence about the Berlin Government's foul misuse of embassies, consulates, and diplomatic privileges is needed, it can be found in the captured diary of Captain KARL GRASSHOF, commander of the German gunboat Geier, which sought and obtained protection in Honolulu Harbor four months after the beginning of the war. Having escaped from the British and Japanese cruisers, this naval officer, obeying orders from Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF and his subordinates, at once set out to make trouble for the neutral nation to which he and his associates owed their safety. In obedience to instructions from VON BERNSTORFF, VON PAPEN, and BOY-ED, he prepared forged passports, intercepted our Government's wireless messages, and sent by wireless lying dispatches to be picked up by the Allies. One of these dispatches reported that Japan had landed troops in Mexico. Another asserted that the United States was planning an invasion of Canada.

GRASSHOF was directed by the Washington Embassy, as the diary shows, to circulate this lie "quietly and in an inconspicuous manner." VON PAPEN invented for his use a story that the commander of an American submarine had sought the aid of the interned gunboat for an attack upon a Japanese patrolling ship. This was more than two years before the United States entered the war. GRASSHOF had the assistance of Germany's Consul at Honolulu, an officer as diligent in wickedness as the Consul at San Francisco, who was then destroying powder factories in this neutral country and hiring men to wreck railroads in Canada.

All over the world the German Government has been guilty of such cynical violations of the rules of international diplomacy and the requirements of neutral hospitality. In Rumania the legation plotted to use germs of anthrax and glanders for the destruction of animals and men. LUXBURG sought to cause war between Argentina and Brazil while he was advising his Government to sink neutral Argentina's ships "without trace." And the Kaiser would have his people believe—as many of them do—that such conduct has had the approval of Gen. Herr STRESEMAN is one of those who cannot commend all that has been done.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Creates Opportunity.

Among the most important of the many tasks confronting Mayor HYLAN at the present time—one that involves at once a great responsibility and a great opportunity—is that of appointing exactly the right man as head of the Health Department.

Always a matter of more than local moment, owing to the position of New York City as the national gateway through which pass, to scatter all over the country, a large majority of the immigrants who enter it, the selection of this official now and for the period of the war, and for some time—perhaps years—after the return of peace, is of special gravity. That is for the reason that there will be received here, and handled well or ill, an outgoing and an incoming stream of soldiers in numbers running up into the millions. This will be in addition to our resident population, and upon the vigor and intelligence, the competence and the executive ability of the man whom the Mayor selects for the post will depend, in no small measure, the physical welfare of the nation.

Obviously, the matter is one far above all the considerations of party politics, and still further above any thought of "patronage" or "the organization." That the Mayor appreciates these truths is at least indicated by the fact that he has not yet made the appointment. The delay more than hints that he is exercising the proper amount of care in choosing the man for the place, and gives confidence to the hope—even justifies the belief—that he is taking the advice which would doubtless be his for the asking from the eminent members of the medical profession. They alone can speak with authority, and not to get or not to heed their counsel would be for the Mayor to deprive himself of a chance to win the most valuable sort of approval for his administration.

Enrollment Binds No Voter.

It is not alone the women who are to cast their first votes this year who are puzzled and troubled by the questions that arise in registering as the member of one or another political party. There is, of course, the contention, dear to all bosses and other believers in the authority of "the machine," that enrollment as a Democrat or as a Republican imposes a moral obligation to vote for the nominees selected at the party conventions or at the party primaries. It is, however, a contention to which the law lends no support whatever.

The law, on the contrary, carefully provides that enrollment signifies nothing except a general approval of the principles and policies of one or another party. It is not a promise to vote for the party candidates, whoever they may be. Indeed, between enrolling and voting there is no connection except in an incidental way, and a man—or woman—has a right to enroll as a Democrat immediately after voting the full Republican ticket, or the other way around, if he or she thinks thus to vote for the better candidates.

The right, or rather the permissible, thing can be done for a wrong motive, however, and then, of course, the thing itself is wrong. Such is the case when the voter enrolls in the party not his own, simply in order that he may influence that party to nominate men whom his own party can easily defeat. That is sometimes done, and it is reprehensible, but apparently it cannot be prevented without establishing an undesirably close relation between the two acts of enrolling and voting.

He Invited What He Received.

Patriotism has had many better demonstrations than was found for it by the men who went masked to the house of a too German-American up in New Haven, dragged him out of doors, pommeled him severely—or brutally—and then made him do and say several things that professed a loyalty which the victim of the lynchers felt less after his painful experience than before it. There is difficulty, however, in carrying condemnation of these lawless acts as far as their lawlessness probably deserves.

The really good citizen will not and cannot approve of them, naturally, but his indignation is mitigated by his understanding of the emotions that moved the mob, and he takes into account the fact that the provocation was very great.

The German-American in question had taken elaborate pains to make himself as offensive to his neighbors as he could by writing on his "questionnaire" convincing evidence of his sympathy for our national enemies and his antagonism to the country of which he said he had "the dubious honor" to be a citizen—meaning the United States. And—this is very important—nothing had been done to him by the draft officials, and, so far as was known, they did not intend to do anything.

Had those officials acted promptly and sternly, as they should have done, there would have been no violence, and the stupidly vicious New Havener would not have been turned into a martyr for himself and such friends as he may have.

These are days in which men like him should keep their seditious thoughts to themselves. If they do not, they are sure to get into some such trouble as he did.

It Was Not a Speech to Condense.

There is no impropriety or immodesty, perhaps, in gently calling the attention of all and sundry to the fact that only in THE TIMES, among the many estimable papers in this city, was the highly important speech of Lloyd GEORGE, defining Great Britain's war aims, printed in full.

The other New York papers were content to present to their readers extracts from the speech, and yet every word of it was essential to a full understanding of the Premier's authoritative exposition of the purposes of his Government and of his nation. Such an understanding, surely, was desirable by all reasonably serious and thoughtful observers of the war.

As Lloyd GEORGE himself stated, he was addressing a far larger audience than the few hundred people within sound of his voice, and, as he evidently spoke with the utmost care, every phrase he uttered had its bearing on every other.

Alsatians in Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What protection has an Alsatian, (a German subject,) drafted and accepted by the United States Army? If he becomes a prisoner of Germany, what then? G. S.
New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

NOT VOTES, BUT VICTORY.

Grace Ellery Channing Denounces the Suffrage Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has recently uttered in regard to women both a summons and a pronouncement. The first—taking account of Miss Rankin, the picketers and the Socialist-pacifist vote—to every loyal woman to align herself openly with the allied cause; the second, that (taking account of Miss Rankin and the picketers) the emotional nature of women makes it necessary in times of war for "the men of the nation to make the stern decisions."

The constant factor in both cases is Miss Rankin and the picketers. Beginning, then, with them, I am perfectly willing to give both up to the lions. I was in Paris when the former made her "coup," and felt then that if she could have been sentenced to read the headlines of the papers: "Les Larmes de Mlle. Rankin," with their too justified deductions and the "There, little girl, don't cry: we understand you!" of their editorials, I could have brought myself to forgive her; the punishment would have seemed adequate to the offense. But as it fell not on her, but on me, I have not succeeded in forgiving her—quite. Possibly she could not help being a pacifist, but why should a pacifist with a good conscience cry about it? even admitting that the spectacle of virile Montana casting a pacifist vote was one to draw tears from the heavenly hosts. Miss Rankin was a woman before she was a pacifist or a politician; she should have needed no Paris headlines to teach her that even though men may and do shed tears in Congress, no woman can permit herself that luxury for at least a generation to come.

As to the picketers, if any one has a right to a grievance against them, surely it is the women who had to "carry on" with them for an additional handicap. Incredibly small bulk these fanatics against the great mass of the womanhood of the world today—that world which is at war.

Here we come to the real matter. For any one with power to think there is only one thing in the world today, and that is the war, for on it hangs simply everything else. And the war itself hangs on such "stern decisions" as THE TIMES tells us men alone are capable of making. Here I wish to enter a demurrer—in spite of ten thousand Miss Rankins and all the picketers of earth.

For nearly three long years, the longest years the world has seen, however measured, there have been women waiting, women agonizing indeed, for the men of this nation to make one stern decision; women, who from the first hour never doubted what that decision should and must be; women who saw where honor, duty, opportunity all lay, and who never for one moment were in doubt as to the obscure sources whence the mighty conflict had burst forth, nor blind to its ideal issues; women who saw our past as impossible of separation from our future, and knew that honor rooted in dishonor never yet made man or nation safe or great. Realizing fully what their individual share of the cost must be, yet they stood ready to pay it; righteousness they set above peace—even peace of mind and heart. For them that three years' Calvary ended only when a once-more radiant flag broke in a star-burst over France.

Every American woman who stood and watched while those stars came out in Paris, after a Winter of incomparable suffering, read in their shining the doom of something she loved best, but the tears through which she read it were of proud thanksgiving, such as even men may shed. At last the men of a great nation had made the stern decision which restored America to mankind!

To women of this temper—and they are many—nothing exists or has existed for the last four years save in its relation to the war; nothing can exist otherwise until the war is settled. Either we win this—or we do not. If we win, we can settle every other issue after; settle it by the new and better knowledge we shall have, and the new and better people we shall be. If there is peace without victory we shall not be free to settle anything, for we shall be (near or far off) under the yoke of the militaristic Frankenstein. And if we lose—there will be nothing to settle; unless how to establish transportation to the planet Mars. It is so simple that a child might see it, anything but a pacifist.

For the first time in my life I am worrying about women—a very little—and not over Miss Rankin and the picketers (who were never worth it) but over the very women who have so well and gallantly led till now.

It is not so much that these ladies are permitting trees to hide the forest as that the forest itself is cutting off from them the noblest view ever yet unrolled to the eye of humanity.

For I hold absolutely with my lifelong friend, Harriot Stanton Blatch, in this: No woman capable of deserving a vote at this hour has any time to waste on suffrage—on any issue whatever, apart from that which alone can give value to the vote—the winning of this war. To talk at this time of further campaigns, of separate political parties, of even a Federal amendment, which cannot bear fruit for years to come, (and I favor absolutely the Federal amendment,) is to betray, it seems to me, a childlike limitation of vision. It is to plan a tea party on the front porch while the house burns down behind you.

If we could, it would be a shame to us to obtain the vote—at the expense of Europe, which has been fighting our battles so long. And every ounce of energy, every hour of time directed from an absolute concentration on our one end is at the expense of Europe now. There is not so much waste efficiency in all the world that the allied cause can spare man, woman, or child from the task ahead of us. When will America awake to this!

Not Votes, but Victory concerns us now. GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.
New York, Jan. 5, 1918.

Willing to Fight Despite "Le Feu."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I protest against the articles and letters published in your esteemed paper, describing Barbusse's book, "Le Feu," as anti-patriotic literature? As a man who has been in the trenches, I can tell you that Barbusse's book describes exactly, and sometimes with moderation, the soldier's life at the front. A book like "Le Feu" was necessary; it shows to those who cannot go "over there" how things really are, but I believe Barbusse's idea in writing "Le Feu" was to protest against the numerous scholars and writers who talk and write about the war comfortably seated at home, describing the battlefield as a paradise. I have read "Le Feu"; I have endured the soldier's life nearly three years, and still I am willing to return and fight for the liberty of the next generation. A book cannot prevent a Frenchman from doing his duty, and by what I saw in this country I do not think the Americans differ from the Frenchmen on that question. The truth always good; so is "Le Feu," in my opinion. F. GRANGER,
Honorably Discharged from the French Army.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

America After the War

The Future Balance of Power in Europe and Its Influence on Our Relations With Mexico, Canada, the West Indies, and the Far East.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER IV.—THE SEQUEL OF THE WAR.

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WHEN the present great war shall have subsided, how will America stand in relation to the rest of the world? In what way will her peculiar interests be affected by the possible international arrangements which will in the usual course conclude the war? These are now questions of more than ordinary moment to the future peace and prosperity of America. No doubt the questions themselves are receiving the anxious consideration of the present Government.

The interests of America most concerned in the final treaties which will embody the consummation of this greatest of modern wars may be classified as (1) Mexican, (2) Canadian, (3) West Indian, (4) Asiatic and Pacific. Cursory suggestions in regard to each of these interests are contained in these articles. It is not pretended that they are other than tentative. But it is thought that, at this important moment, the suggestions, such as they are, may serve to stimulate their better discussion.

To some extent the interests indicated must be affected by the outcome of the present world war. That at the end of the war the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire will not be disrupted is most probable. It is a natural alliance dictated by the interests of the German Empire, Austria, and Turkey. The alliance ought not to be regarded as offensive to America. Nor is its continuation hostile to the best interests of America, for in that event France, England, Italy, and Japan of the great powers will necessarily be interested to remain in very close and friendly association with America. An alliance of the Central Powers will make the continuation of the "Entente" highly desirable for England, France, Italy, Japan, and America. There will thus be a new and more effective "balance" of the great powers. Such an association of the great powers must tend to the advantage of America, for it conduces to a more satisfactory solution of the pressing Mexican and Japanese problems in particular.

At the moment it looks as if Russia would usurp the place of the Balkans in the chancelleries of Europe. If Russia remains intact, and a stable government of all the Russias comes soon, that Russia will for the time being adhere most closely to France and America seems probable. But the Russian situation is not reassuring. That a permanent form of government is likely to arise in Russia within a decade is not probable, unless the monarchy is meanwhile restored.

What, then, is to become of the vast Russian domain in the event of more serious, internal commotions is, with reason, troubling every statesman in every State in Europe. For a long time to come the final destiny of Russia and her Asiatic provinces must necessarily continue to usurp the most important place in the diplomacy of Europe. If Russia should by any means drift back to her former dynasty it will apparently be under a modified and more liberal constitution. That disorder and insecurity of property will be allowed to continue in Russia is most improbable. In time the property classes and the intelligent nobility of Russia will doubtless make some overt effort looking to a reaction and the restoration of the ancient and historic monarchy. Should the monarchy be restored with the consent of the Russians, America will have little to apprehend. The ancient dynasty of Russia has exhibited the greatest friendliness to America and in the most critical moment of American history. It is to this friendship that America owes the princely domain of Alaska and its dependencies. It was not advantageous to Canada or the English interests that Alaska should pass to America, but the Russian dynasty ignored their opposition and ceded Alaska to America. Such friendly generosity on the part of the late dynasty and its conduct in the civil war of 1861-5 Americans are not likely to forget when the American problems to the north of the 49th degree of north latitude become more critical, as they necessarily will with time.

America is not interested in imposing any particular form of government on Russia. With the internal government of any country in Europe America has no concern so long as American institutions are not menaced by that country. America has no interest in the forms of government adopted by European countries. Lloyd George, who stands pre-eminently for the democracy of England, has very recently stated that such was the English position concerning the domestic institutions of all foreign countries. Mr. Balfour, who is personally a representative of a very different class of Englishmen, the professional governing aristocracy of England, in July of last year officially stated that "no one was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose" on a foreign country "a constitution made outside of that country." He very properly added "that nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves according to their own ideas and based on their history, character, and hopes." This statement has much commended itself to the intelligence of most thoughtful Americans. America has now nothing to fear from Germany so long as England, France, Italy, and Japan are not estranged.

The present entente between France and England is likely to be durable. As the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, said in London to Sir Edward Grey, in July, 1914, "It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. Great Britain would then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 Great Britain had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength * * *" (119.) That France should continue an independent and undiminished State is now become important to English security. The safety of both powers is seen to depend in the future upon their entente. Had Russia, by means of this war, assumed the hegemony of Europe, and had France continued in close alliance with her on all the Eastern questions, the English understanding with France might speedily have been jeopardized. But no such condition is now likely to ensue within any reasonable space of time. Therefore the continued entente between France and England is measurably sure to endure for a considerable space after this present war is terminated.

The future position of Russia is admitted in Europe to be uncertain. That Russia will be reconstructed ultimately on the ancient plan and in conformity with the principles of the Government most nearly adjacent to her is generally regarded in Europe as the most natural solution. In Asia, the future of Russia excites apprehension. Japan would have ground for alarm if the naturally strong, disciplined and effectual German system were by any chance extended to the Pacific. Japan is therefore directly interested at present in preserving a good understanding with all the Entente Powers, including America. That this entente cordiale will conduce to the interests of America is apparent. It can be destroyed only by the improbable disruption of the alliance between the Central Powers of Europe.

The problems of America after the war will not be confined to foreign affairs. The inevitable increase in taxation by the Federal Government, the probable rapid diminution in the remuneration of labor, and the increased cost of living due to the war will doubtless create popular unrest such as has never before been known in America. That the Government will prove equal to the maintenance of order there is no reason from its past history to doubt. The attachment of Americans to their familiar institutions is so great that mere adversity or misfortune alone will not cause them to change their institutions. The perpetuation of the republic in America is for a long period as certain as any human institution of Government can be. But the need for fostering the interests already indicated will be made apparent to the Government when the period of unrest becomes acute.

WHAT THE PACIFISTS ASK.

A Heavy Price to Pay for a Temporary Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What the pacifists are asking the Allies to do is to commission honorable gentlemen to take seats around a table with the accredited representatives of that same political entity which has contemptuously trampled its own written promises as scraps of paper; has flatly violated every requirement of international law that stood in the way of its arbitrary use of physical force; has stood by its own agents in plundering Belgium, murdering Belgian noncombatants with no regard for age, sex or condition, enslaving Belgian workmen, aiding in the brutal slaughter of helpless Armenians by the hundreds of thousands, and repeatedly murdering innocent passengers and crews on the high seas, as in the case of the Lusitania; has debauched one of its own diplomats to the level of attempting to spread disease germs among horses and cattle in accordance with specific directions furnished from its own foreign office; has put immense sums of money into the hands of another "diplomat" with which to purchase crimes of violence and necessarily attendant murder among the industrial plants and workmen of our own land; in short, has deliberately and systematically criminalized its diplomatic machinery and personnel at every point where criminality could further its own criminal ambition—the pacifists, I say, would have us send honorable gentlemen to meet on equal terms with the accredited representatives of this alleged Government and bargain over the souls and bodies of men, trying to get some concessions to human liberty here and there at a price which will enable the Hohenzollern plotter to remain on his throne! The devil himself could not lay a better cornerstone for world-wide militarism during the generation to come than would be furnished to his hand by those who are crying for what they absurdly call peace at such a price as that.

W. H. JOHNSON.
Granville, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1918.

A Lincoln Statue Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with enthusiasm Howard Russell Butler's plucky and sensible letter in today's TIMES.

It is not by many the first time we have been indebted to Mr. Butler for a steer in the right direction in matters artistic.

In the Autumn I contributed my mite to the opposition to Bernard's Lincoln caricature, but I did not know all the facts as Mr. Butler so ably presents them.

Mr. Butler's suggestion is an admirable one. No statue but a replica of the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln must go on the site provided for it, and not for any other, in London. The money, not a great amount, should easily be raised even in those times.

HAMILTON BELL,
Acting Director Pennsylvania Museum.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1918.

BATTLES IN THE FIRE.

Flickering tongues of steel-blue 'round
the greenwood's edge,
Spurting forth in yellow flame from the
jutting ledge;
Smothered by its own reek, fire garroting
—ever higher!
First to gain and last to hold—prize of
hot desire!

Snaky wreaths of gray fumes crawling
to enforce
Rivulets of liquid flame from some hidden source;
Hissing things that sudden burst; sparks
that upward fly;
Conflagration closing in, reddening the
sky,
Crimsoning the ashen earth, where gray
embers die!

Molten banners rallying; smoke in tattered flight;
Starshell, belching bomb and mine ravveling the night!
Friend and foe one writhing flame,
crashing spire and bell
Sounding from that seething pit universal knell,
Like the *miserere* moan of a sullen hell!

Yet . . . 'tis only, as the flame 'round
the hearth-log plays,
Fantasy—lest we forget—scenes like
these portrays. . . .
So may ye—the flame-like brave—in that
sterner fight,
See not smoldering ashes only, after
blood-red night,
But thy sacrifice enshrined—home-fires
burning bright!

Where the weak, who urge thy strength,
'round thine altars sit,
Hope and Faith their patient gods, while
the women knit.
Lo, in every face the glow reads a soul's
desire—
Mother-love and lover-love—Love that
cannot tire.
Watching, in the ruddy light, battles in
the fire.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Will the party who called the Hotel Martinique in regard to the two diamond rings lost in Shanley's Thursday evening please call again and ask for Mrs. Hines, Room 224? She will be very glad to pay them full value and no questions asked, as one of the rings is a wedding ring and cannot be replaced; she will meet the party herself and pay them the reward.

LOST—Gentleman staying at McAlpin Hotel from Jan. 1 to 5, lost or left as deposit diamond ring 1¼ k. gipsy setting, in some bar or cafe in close vicinity. Will finder or holder communicate with Theo. Muhlbauer, 22 Post Av., city, where liberal reward will be given for return.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500.

LOST. — On Jan. 5, lady's handbag with keys, money, and bracelet set with diamonds, on Lenox and Lexington Av. car or Lexington Av., between 60th and 61st Sts. Return to Mrs. M. Ougust, 161 West 120th. Reward.

LOST.—Muff, skunk and seal, in Campus Restaurant, 104th and Columbus, or Olympian Theatre, 107th and Broadway, or between same; liberal reward, no questions. Wertheim, 1,845 Lexington Av. Lenox 3238.

LOST—Leather pocketbook with gold rim, Stern's, or 5th Av. and 40th St.; contains $50, cards with name and address; reward and no questions asked if returned to 497 River St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST—Gentleman's ring, containing 3 large diamonds with small rubies on one side, 2 small sapphires on other. Liberal reward; no questions asked. Return cashier Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Beaded bag, brown and blue, Saturday evening, between Astor Hotel and Palace Theatre; keepsake; liberal reward. Return 88 Broad St., Room 70.

LOST—On New Year's Eve at Ritz-Carlton Sixty Club, pearl from shirt stud; $100 reward; no questions asked for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday, black lynx neckpiece, in taxi from Manhattan Hotel or in Manhattan Opera House. Reward. Mrs. Waterhouse, 604 West 126th, Apt. 44.

LOST—Gold match safe, "W. G. D.," in circle in or about Hotel Biltmore, subway, or in taxi; $10 reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch, between McCreery's and 35d St. elevated station; reward. Return to 70 West 49th St.

LOST—Sunday evening between Haven Av. and subway station, 168th St. and Broadway, fur stole; reward. Return Mrs. Gleizes, 66 West 11th St.

LOST—At moving picture theatre, Broadway, 107th St., or vicinity, last night, package containing ermine scarf; liberal reward. C. M., 124 West 82d.

LOST—Kolinsky muff, between 81st St. station, 6th Av. "L," 8th St. station, Cushman's bakery, and home, Friday evening; suitable reward. Vogel, 27 West 11th St.

LOST.—A gold meshbag, last Friday, on 5th Av., between 40th and 45th Sts. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, no name on face, between 4 East 28th St. and 50th St.; liberal reward offered. Return to Cashier's office, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, monogram M. W., Saturday afternoon, between 7th Av. and 39th St. and Broadway and 40th St.; $10 reward. Return to Walker, 12 East 31st.

LOST—Saturday, Grand Central subway station, velvet bag containing money and eyeglasses; liberal reward. 141 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Red fox muff, on 72d St. pond, Central Park West, or between there and 76 Riverside Drive. Please return to 76 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST—Gold wrist watch on black band left on washstand ladies' room, Hotel Ansonia, Sunday afternoon; liberal reward. Columbus 5855, after 6 P. M.

LOST. — Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, large black wallet, valuable papers; reward if returned. Plesecke, 90 West Broadway.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet, studded small diamonds, skating Prospect Park lake, Dec. 18. Murphy, 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 143d St. Sanford.

LOST—Friday evening, diamond and ruby crescent pin, Carnegie Hall or 9th Av. car; reward. Mrs. Rathbun, 306 West 112th St.

LOST—Pack of bank checks. Please return to Musical Instrument Sales Co., 331 West 21st St.

LOST—A Kolinsky cape, at the Audubon Theatre, Jan. 6; reward. M. Rothstein, 561 West 180th St.

LOST—Saturday in 5th Av. bus, brown muff, baum marten fur; reward. F. Robertson Jones, 137 East 66th St. Plaza 9279.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—$100 Liberty Bond, No. 1,141,240; liberal reward. Mrs. Lotten, 458 6th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Bar pin of sapphires and pearls; Reward. Cashier of Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, Sunday, at Van Cortland Park; reward. Phone 402 Astoria.

LOST.—Gold rugget scarfpin; reward. Robertson, 114 Park Place.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Shanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway; no questions; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Weil, 50 Central Park West.

REWARD—Gold wrist watch, with black ribbon, Hippodrome, Sunday evening. Y 219 Times Annex.

REWARD.—Umbrella lost; initials "A. J. O." Return Room 420, 126 Nassau St.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return or information leading to recovery of four trunks and hatbox taken Friday from front of 19 West 38th St. Manager Stratford House, 11 East 32d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5514.

$300 REWARD for return of onyx and diamond bow-knot brooch, lost Saturday, Dec. 29, between 50th St. and 5th Av. and Fulton Theatre. Charlston & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for lady's platinum wrist watch, set with diamonds. Return Manhattan Square Hotel, Apt. 44.

Found.

FOUND—Small white dog, brown head, collar, silvertag. 24 East 94th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Couple finding black Pom dog, Loew's Broadway Theatre, Thursday night, please return to A. Sattler, 222 West 46th St. Phone Bryant 4268.

LOST.—Wire-haired fox terrier, in vicinity of 54th St.; answers to name of Allah. Phone Plaza 6531.

Woman and Uncle Sam

Dozens of our graduates are in Government employ at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,500.

We have placed hundreds of graduates in business houses at similar salaries, and the demand is always in excess of the supply.

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New York School of Filing,
Singer Bldg., New York.
Phone Cortland 1629

MRS. HEARST TO HEAD DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mayor Asks Her to Lead Women's Organization and Select Her Associates.

WANTS POST FOR BENT

Hylan May Clash with Estimate Board Over an Appointment for the Ex-Alderman.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed Mrs. William Randolph Hearst Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. In a letter to Mrs. Hearst asking her to serve, the Mayor also requested her to reorganize the committee, and, with this purpose in view, he directed his private secretary, Grover A. Whalen, to confer with her as to the personnel of the new committee. As Chairman of the Women's Committee Mrs. Hearst succeeds Mrs. Willard Straight.

The Mayor intends to reconstruct the entire National Defense Committee. Upon taking office he requested the resignation of every member appointed by his predecessor, Mayor Mitchel, and all of the resignations were sent in. The Mayor accepted them all. The question of selecting the new members will be taken up by the Mayor today. The Mayor's letter to Mrs. Hearst is as follows:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
Jan. 7, 1918.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, 137 Riverside Drive, City of New York.

Dear Mrs. Hearst: I take the liberty of asking you to serve as Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and to organize the same. I have directed my secretary, Mr. Whalen, to confer with you as to the personnel of the committee. Very cordially yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Mrs. Hearst issued this statement last night:

"I would like to create as practical and hard working a committee as possible with the object of securing actual beneficial results promptly and effectively.

"If Mayor Hylan approves, I shall form my committee with this sole object in mind. I shall ask some of the present committee to remain and other women who are not now on the committee to join; and I shall not confine my selection to any particular class as active, earnest, and enthusiastic workers in so inspiring a cause are to be found in all classes of the community."

Opposition to Bent's Appointment.

A possible break between Mayor Hylan and the other members of the Board of Estimate was foreshadowed yesterday when it became known that the Mayor is anxious to have his friend Alderman Francis P. Bent appointed either as head of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, to succeed Tilden Adamson, or of the Bureau of Personal Service, to succeed George L. Tirrell. Both bureaus are adjuncts of the Board of Estimate and the members of that board have the appointments. The Mayor is known to prefer Bent for the former post.

In anticipation of an appointment, Mr. Bent resigned from the Aldermanic Board yesterday. He has long been a close personal friend of the Mayor, and his appointment to a responsible post has been considered certain. The other members of the Board of Estimate do not look kindly on the possible appointment of Mr. Bent as the head of either bureau. The Bureau of Contract Supervision is one of the most important in the city service, practically every contract awarded by the various departments to go through the bureau. Rather than see Mr. Bent appointed, it was said that the Tammany members of the board would vote to have the places abolished. If the Mayor should insist upon the appointment of Mr. Bent to the Bureau of Contract Supervision, it is likely that all the other members of the board will vote against him, even Controller Craig, who is said to be in favor of abolishing both bureaus. It was pointed out yesterday that as Mayor Hylan in his campaign speeches had inveighed against the continuance of the bureaus, and as the Democratic platform was pledged to their abolishment, the other Democratic officials would try to have both places done away with. Some of the Tammany members of the Board of Estimate are said to be in favor of having the powers of the bureaus taken over by President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, thus saving $15,000 in salaries, as each post pays $7,500.

Mayor Early at Office.

The Mayor got to his office early again yesterday morning, reaching the City Hall at 8:50 o'clock. Although he announced several days ago he would not give interviews to reporters, he greeted one when he met him in the corridor.

"Good morning," remarked the Mayor, "you're down early."

"Yes, you're responsible for it," was the rejoinder. "How is the B. R. T.?"

"Doing pretty well, considering the weather," replied the Mayor.

"How is the coal situation?" was the next question.

"I'm glad to see the coal is coming in in large quantities," the Mayor remarked. "However, we've got to take measures for any future crisis."

The announcement of wholesale dismissals of Mitchel holdovers in every department of the city is expected within a few days. The Mayor has requested his Commissioners to submit a list of employes holding exempt places. It is said that the process of weeding out the Mitchel men has been under way for several days. Every Mitchel appointee who is not protected by civil service, it is expected, will be dismissed.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Copp of Palm Beach and Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Estelle Copp, to Sergeant S. Boger Ford of this city, a member of the 102d Ammunition Train, stationed at Camp Wadsworth.

Mrs. Vila M. Crosby of Seattle, Wash., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Crosby, to Frederick Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miller of Westchester, N. Y. Mr. Miller was graduated from Columbia, class of '13, and is now on the Pacific Coast in the Italian military aviation service.

Mrs. Walter Lincoln Tyler of 80 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Cowperthwaite Tyler, to Winthrop Searles Tuttle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Murray Tuttle of Brooklyn. Mr. Tuttle belong to the 107th Infantry, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C.

Wm. S. Pelletreau, Local Historian.

William Smith Pelletreau, historian, of Southampton, L. I., where he was born in 1840, died in this city on Sunday. Mr. Pelletreau made his home in Southampton and was descended from the earliest Huguenot settlers of that place. He was elected Town Clerk there in 1862, and while in this office he wrote local histories from his research. He was the author of histories of Putnam, Greene, and Rockland Counties, "The Records of Southampton, Long Island," "The Records of Smithtown, Long Island," "Early Long Island Wills," "The History of Long Island," "Historic Homes and Family History of New York," and "Early New York Homes."

Capt. Chas. H. Brantingham, U.S.N.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Captain Charles Hawley Brantingham, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the civil war who took part in many naval engagements, died at his home here today. In 1862, after he was graduated from the Naval Academy, Captain Brantingham was made navigator and drill officer of the Amanda and the Hendrik Hudson. Later he was appointed commander of the Ilda, and subsequently commanded the Cherokee, Honduras, and Sunflower.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LIBERMAN.—Ar. and Mrs. Isaac Liberman beg to announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918.

ROESSLER.—Jan. 3, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Roessler, a daughter.

Engaged.

LACEY—SCHAAF.—Harriet Schaaf to Luther J. Lacey.

Married.

ROGERS—NEWLIN.—On Jan. 5, at Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Baker, Mary Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shipley Newlin, to Mr. Reginald Rogers.

WILLCOX—PARKHURST.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at the residence of the bride's mother, Anita Parkhurst, daughter of Mrs. Parkhurst of Brooklyn, to Henry Willcox, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Willcox of Staten Island.

Died.

AMES.—Charles B., on Jan. 6, beloved husband of Augusta Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 3,250 Kingsbridge Av., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

ANDERSON.—At her residence, 69 West 52d St., New York, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Thelma Anderson, in her 58th year, after a short illness. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house, Wednesday afternoon, 1:30 P. M.

BAKER.—At his residence, 61 Park Av., Saturday, Jan. 5, Henry Paine Bartlet, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at Newburyport, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BECKMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Neretta A., daughter of Annie C. Beckman and the late August Beckman. Funeral services at her late residence, 396 3d St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BENNETT.—Jan. 4, 1918, Charles W. Bennett, aged 45 years. Body lying in state at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 23d St. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Friends, also members Friars, Screen, and Green Room Clubs, invited.

BERSHAD.—Barnett, beloved husband of Rebecca K. Bershad, on Jan. 5, at his residence, 61 Williams Av., Brooklyn. He is survived by eight children—Minnie Frechtman, New York; Jennie Goldman, Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Sadie Spivack, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Seltzick, New York; Mr. Morris, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Nathan, Mr. Laurence J., Mr. Frank, New York. Funeral took place at Mount Hyan Cemetery, Long Island.

BESTICK.—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Eliza Bestick, cousin of the late Mary Kiernan O'Donnell, in her 91st year. Funeral from the residence of Joseph F. Kiernan, 1,615 Avenue T, Flatbush, Wednesday at 9:30. Automobile cortege. Automobile cortege.

BLUMENTHAL.—Suddenly, Monday morning, at his residence, 315 West 99th St., Ferdinand Blumenthal, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Ralph and Milton Blumenthal. Services will be held at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M.

BOLLER.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 83 Lane St., Hermine G. M. Boller nee Asendorf, in her 41st year, beloved wife of George Boller. Relatives and friends, also Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Christopher Av., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BRINKLEY.—On January 7, 1918, Joseph Brinkley, aged 47 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 93 Bay 19, Bath Beach. Boston papers please copy.

BRODHEAD.—Jan. 7, 1918, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. G. Ellis, 501 West 143d St., John D. Brodhead, formerly of Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Penn. Funeral and interment Delaware Water Gap, Wednesday morning.

BROWN.—Annie M. Boucher, wife of late Robert Brown, Jan. 7, 1918. Funeral 29 Convent Av., Manhattan, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment Castleton, Wednesday. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BURGMEIER.—Theodore, on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 26 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9:30 A. M., sharp, from the Church of the Nativity. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

BUTLER.—Jan. 7, 1918, John P. beloved husband of Martha Slevin Butler and brother of Thomas, Benjamin F., and Anna E. Butler. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 575 West 161st St., thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 165th St., near Amsterdam Av. Members of the Catholic Club, Pilot Club, Kindly Sons of St. Patrick, Cooper Union Alumni, and the Engineers' Club are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

CAHN.—Jan. 6, at his residence, 9 East 97th St., in his 64th year, Oscar, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Henriette Meerloo, Hallie Deutsch, Amelia, Rosalie, and Adolph Cahn. Funeral from German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Wednesday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHN.—Oscar. Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M.—It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our most beloved Past Master.

R. W. BROTHER OSCAR CAHN.

Funeral services will be held at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.

BENJAMIN GREENWALD, Master.
MARTIN JOACHINSON, Secretary.

CLARKSON.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 318 West 101st St., Elizabeth Clarkson, in her 85th year. Burial services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Interment Potsdam.

COBURG.—John L. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

COYKENDALL.—At Kingston, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, George Coykendall, ago 85 years. Funeral from his late residence, 77 West Chestnut St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2:30 P. M.

DARRAH.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Nellie Louise, wife of Everett M. Darrah. Funeral services at her late residence, 565 Park St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1:30 P. M. Interment at Atlanta, Ga.

DONALD.—At her residence, 103 East 86th St., Monday, Jan. 7, Marion G., wife of Graeme Donald. Notice of services later. Boston papers please copy.

DOOLEY.—Jan. 6, 1918, John J., beloved husband of Mary Dooley. Funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 574 West 182d St., thence to Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

DREYFUS.—Edward, age 48, dearly beloved husband of Rose, (nee Levy,) and devoted and loving father of Mortimer Dreyfus. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M. Funeral private. San Antonio and Dallas (Texas) papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George and Annie E. Weightman and the wife of H. M. Edwards. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 314 Lakewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock P. M., D. L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 7:07 P. M.

GEER.—Anna M., widow of William N. Geer, Jan. 7, at Millington, N. J. Funeral service private.

GIEBNER.—On Jan. 6, 1918, Amelia J. Giebner of 389 Bradford St., Brooklyn. Services at St. Clement's P. E. Church Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 6, 1918, George W. Grigg, in his 78th year. Funeral services Knapp & Son mortuary chapel Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 2 P. M.

HAGUE.—At American Red Cross Hospital, No. 3, in Paris, of pneumonia, on Jan. 1, while serving his country, Lieutenant William Hague, 110th Engineers, son of the late James D. Hague, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral took place at Ivry Cemetery, Paris, on Jan. 5.

HAMMESFAHR.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 864 East 9th St., Brooklyn, A. Ernst Hammesfahr, age 61 years, beloved husband of Magdalene Hammesfahr and father of Mrs. Frederic Burkhardt, Mrs. Frank J. Nicht, and Magdalene Hammesfahr. Funeral services at Bethlehem German Evangelical Church, Cortelyou Road and East 7th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

HAMMOND.—On Jan. 7, Lousia Margaret, wife of Charles P. Hammond and grandmother of Lillian M. Lawson. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Bldg.,) Wednesday, 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Notice of funeral later.

HIRSH.—At New Brunswick, Sunday, Jan. 6, Isidor E., son of the late Philip and Sophie Hirsh. Funeral from his late residence, 96 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

HOPPER.—At Caldwell, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Margaret Demarest, beloved daughter of Abram J. and Jennie W. Hopper. Funeral services at their residence, 61 Arlington Av., Caldwell, N. J., Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

HOUGHTON.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 827 Central Park West, Margaret A., wife of Hadwyn Houghton, in her 72d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JENKS.—At Stamford Hospital, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Rebecca Huribut, beloved wife of William Johnson Jenks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and mother of Mrs. Edward Ely Scovill, Stamford, Conn. Notice of funeral later.

JONES.—Edward Walker, after a lingering illness, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 72d year; husband of Isabella Brevoort Woodruff and only son of the late Walker Platt and Marianna Thomas Jones. Funeral service at his late residence, 417 West 148th St., New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

KANTER.—The members of Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Rosalie Kanter, mother of R. W. Brother Robert Kantar, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 1,036 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

BERT GREEN, Master.
M. M. SAMUELS, Sec'y.

KENNEDY.—At the Waldorf-Astoria, on Monday, Jan. 7, Ellen Frances, wife of Walter S. C. Kennedy. Interment at Worcester, Mass. Santa Barbara (Cal.) papers please copy.

KOHN.—Morris, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sofie, Ella Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rossmore. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KORN.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, Marie P. Guilleaume, wife of the late Frederick W. Korn. Funeral private.

KORN.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow-member, Mrs. Frederick W. Korn, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MISS GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
MRS. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

LEECH.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Harriet W. Robinson, and the late John Eadie Leech, aged 31 years. Notice of funeral later.

LEPPER.—Julia, beloved wife of James G. Lepper, on Jan. 7, 496 4th Av. Funeral private.

LEWIN.—Leon, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Rebecca and dear father of Mrs. A. Pearl, Mrs. F. Lipner, Eva, and Albert, and brother of Maurice Lewin. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 116th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M.

LYDDY.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Annie E. Lyddy. Requiem mass at St. Ann's Church, Nyack, N. Y., Wednesday the 9th instant, at 10 A. M.

McINTOSH.—Harriet C. Townsend, wife of the late William McIntosh of Buffalo and Highland Mills, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence at Highland Mills, Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

MARTIN.—Jane. Funeral services Wednesday, 10 A. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Evergreen Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MARX.—Roxalina, (nee Welnstock,) widow of the late Samuel Marx and beloved mother of Samuel D. Marx, sister of Moses, Samuel, and Simon Weinstock and Mary Stampers. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 160 West 82d St., Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M. Sisters of Marianna Lodge, No. 12, U. O. T. S., are respectfully invited.

MERRIMAN.—W. A., in his fifty-fourth year, at his daughter's home, 207 West 79th St., after an illness of three months. Mr. Merriman retired from business a year ago on account of ill health. He was Vice President and Western Manager of the Gorham Fuller Company for eighteen years. Mr. Merriman was a resident of Chicago for thirty-five years, and was a member of several well-known clubs in New York and Chicago. He is survived by his wife and only daughter, Mrs. S. Vere-Smith. The funeral will be held in Chicago.

MOUNT.—At College Point, Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Mary E., beloved wife of the late William H. Mount, Sr. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 230 11th St., College Point, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

O'DONOHUE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 5 East 69th St., Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, beloved wife of the late Joseph A. O'Donohue, in the 80th year of her age. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PAINE.—Matilda Scott. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

PELLETREAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, William Smith Pelletreau, A. M., member of the New York Historical Society, in the 78th year of his age. Friends may attend the funeral services at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark, 60 1st Place, near Court St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

RANDELL.—On Jan. 7, 1918, William G., beloved husband of Lillian Randell and son of Mary E. and the late Marcellius Randell. Funeral services at the parlor of D. J. Connolly, 218th St. and White Plains Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 10 A. M. Interment White Plains.

RANSON.—At Maplewood, N. J., on Jan. 7, 1918, William Yarbraugh, infant son of Dr. E. B. Ransom and Daisy Y. Ransom, age 20 months. Funeral services at the residence of his parents on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery.

REDWOOD.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday evening, Jan. 6, 1918, Maria, widow of William R. Redwood, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and Broadway N. Y., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Los Angeles and Nyack, N. Y., papers please copy.

REMEN.—Hans Christian. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 8 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Mina. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

SHERRY.—At Jersey City on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Ann Sherry, mother of Lawrence and James Sherry and Mrs. John H. Kinney and grandmother of the Rev. John J. Kinney. Relatives and friends, also St. Paul's Rosary Society and Third Order of St. Dominick are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 185 Neptune Av., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

SCHILLING.—Clara Henrietta. Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Jan. 7, Clara Henrietta Schilling, wife of Emil Schilling. Funeral services at Brooklyn, N. Y. Services and interment private.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, Edward B. Smith, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 306 South 19th St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

SMITHLINE.—Charles, 52 years, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Time later.

STEELE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Rev. William Newton Steele, 88 Grove St., Brooklyn, in his 93d year. Services and interment at Reno, Ill.

STEVENSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 7, 1918, Charles C. Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend funeral services at the home, 562 North Broad St., Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

SWEZEY.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Sister Rebecca, at her residence, 452 Herkimer St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Rutherford, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, James, in his 71st year; beloved husband of Charlotte Moore Thompson. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 Sylvan St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Services Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, the Rev. S. M. Thompson, 14 South Lynnwood Av., Glenside, Penn. Interment Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WALKER.—Worthington Henry, suddenly, in his 82d year, at Parkersburg, W. Va., Thursday, Jan. 3, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Middlefield, Conn., at convenience of the family. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

WARNER.—Mary. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 2 P. M.

WEISS.—Adolph, in his 60th year, father of Philip, Mrs. I. M. Weingarten, Henry, Minnie, Annie, and Jesse. Funeral from his late residence, 233 West 115th St., Tuesday, 1 P. M.

WILKS.—John H., at his home, 294 West 4th St., on Jan. 7, beloved husband of Esther Wilks. Funeral services will be held Wednesday evening at the Stephen Merritt Burial Parlors, 8th Av. and 18th St., at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Suffern, N. Y. Omit flowers.

WILKS.—The members of the New York Team Owners' Association are requested to attend the funeral service of our late President, John H. Wilks, at the funeral parlors of Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 18th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 8:30 P. M.

ROBT. L. SMITH, President.

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238 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Freeport, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1918, Henry S., beloved husband of the late Janette F. White, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 132 Rose St., Freeport, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 P. M. Trains leaving Flatbush Avenue Depot at 6:52 and 7:12 P. M. Interment private.

WHITE.—At the residence of her son in Syracuse, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1918, Pauline Miller Corbit White, daughter of the late Rev. William Pitman Corbit, widow of James White, and beloved mother of the late William Corbit White and Harold Barcroft White, in her 69th year. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., New York. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILCOX.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 6, 1918, Helen M., widow of the late Josiah P. Wilcox in her 89th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George W. Wilcox, 70 Elm St., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 2:15 P. M.

WOLCOTT.—In Jersey City on Jan. 6, 1918, at his residence, 495 Monmouth St., Henry Plimpton Wolcott, beloved husband of Sarah J. Wolcott and father of Gladys E. Wolcott. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

WOODRUFF.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 38 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Eleanor Berry, wife of Albert C. Woodruff, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral at her late residence Wednesday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

WYMAN.—On Jan. 5, 1918, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Katie, beloved wife of David Wyman, and mother of Selma and Gertrude, and sister of Mary Wyman. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, from her late residence, 1,131 Nostrand Av., at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

ARMITAGE.—Abbie, 374 Central Park West, Jan. 6. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BROSNAN.—Michael, Jan. 6. Funeral 13th St. and Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CARROLL.—James J., 444 East 141st St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CARSON.—Charles, 2,000 Webster Av., Bronx, Jan. 6, aged 5. Funeral today.

CLONAN.—Catherine, 230 Avenue A, Jan. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—Emily A., 611 West 204th St., Jan. 5.

CORIN.—Charles M., 1,263 Teller Av., Bronx, Jan. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

COSGRIFF.—Mary, 536 West 159th St., Jan. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—James F., 358 Hudson St., Jan. 6.

DE LA COVA.—Vicente, 1,223 Avenue L, Jan.

The Woman Voter

The Importance of Organization in Politics and the Power of Determined and Energetic Minorities in Influencing Legislation—The Counterbalance in the Courts.

SEVENTH ARTICLE—SHE LEARNS HOW TO INITIATE REFORMS.

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"How can I get a reform enacted?" insisted the Business Woman. "I don't mean how can you do it, but how can I do it? There are lots of things I would like to see done, but all I know how to do is to tell Jane and Anna what I think, and that's the end of it. But there is some way I could go to work to get my ideas into law, and I want to know what it is."

"Telling Jane and Anna is a mighty good first step," said the Lawyer. "That's the way everybody begins who wants a law enacted."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the Business Woman, looking puzzled.

"You just said," he replied, "that you couldn't scare the bosses by sending them a postal card, telling them that you weren't going to vote for them; that they'd just laugh and throw the postal card in the waste basket. But if they got a thousand postal cards they wouldn't laugh. When you want to scare them, you tell Jane and Anna, and more and more Janes and Annas, and get them all to—"

"Write postal cards?" cried Jane ecstatically.

Everybody laughed. "No," said the Lawyer, recovering, "though that may be a part of it. As you said, the bosses are not much afraid of the individual voter. But they are mightily afraid of the voter in a mass. If you get enough Janes and Annas and Henrys and Bills, too, to join you, you can interest any boss on earth. But you've got to do a lot more than just write postal cards.

"What's more, you don't have to convince the politicians that you are in a majority, or even that you are somewhere near a majority. All you have to do is to convince them that there are a great many of you, that you all feel the same way about it, and that you mean business. It doesn't make a particle of difference that the politicians know that you are a minority."

"Why in the world is that?" demanded the Business Woman.

"Because it is by compact, determined minorities that these things are done. The majority of people are not interested and never can be interested. But if they are not interested in your reform, neither will they be enough interested on the other side to take the trouble of punishing the politicians for yielding to your demands. You and your friends, on the contrary, are vitally interested, and you will take the trouble to punish the politicians if they don't yield. The politicians know that, so they yield.

"So, when you want something done in the way of legislation, begin by getting your friends interested. Get enough of them interested to interest others, and form an organization. Everything in politics is done by organization. You don't have to be a politician to do this; all you have to do is to be determined to go through with the thing. If you haven't got more than a dozen people interested, begin with a meeting in your own house. If there is anything vital in your reform, you will soon have enough recruits to be able to spread out into larger quarters.

"Then find out who your Assemblyman and State Senator are, and try to interest them in your idea. They may not be interested in it as coming from you, but they surely will be if they find out that you are the representative of an organization. For an organization means votes. Organization! You can't stir a foot without it. Your proposed law may be the finest thing that ever happened, but you can't move it a step without organization. And the beauty of it is that anybody can start an organization. It doesn't need anything, not even brains, and you can start one for wrong purposes as well as for right ones."

"Well, from all that, I should judge that getting laws passed would be as easy as falling off a log," said Jane brightly.

The Lawyer looked a little disconcerted. "I didn't mean that," he explained. "If the legislators are unfavorable to your bill, you've got to show them. You can't scare them with a bluff at an organization, and they can tell pretty nearly as well as you can whether you've got enough people aroused to make it uncomfortable for them if they don't come around. Lots of organizations blow up and fizzle out without accomplishing anything because they are merely bluffs. An organization that exists largely on paper and hasn't got any real public sentiment behind it seldom scares anybody; although," he added, reminiscently, "I have known exceptions to that statement."

"But I should think," said the Business Woman, "that it would be an endless task to try and get thousands of people all as much interested in whatever my pet reform might be as I am myself."

"You wouldn't have to do that," responded the Lawyer. "In fact, it couldn't be done. People are lazy, or have matters of more importance in their own eyes. You can't get many people to work for your reform. But you can get them to approve of it, to sign their names to petitions, to join organizations which don't call on them to pay dues or give up their time, and if the thing is ever carried to the polls, you have got the nucleus there of a vote which, when aroused, can be swung to punish your offending politician. Or, at least, if it can't be swung, you don't know that for a certainty, and neither does he.

"You must remember that all this isn't done in any such crass way as going to a legislator and bullying him with threats. You convince him that public sentiment is behind your bill, that's what you do. He can guess the rest. And you got public sentiment behind it by holding meetings, publishing pamphlets, getting your side of the case in the newspapers, and even by writing—well, not postal cards, but letters to the man you're after, urging him to vote your way.

"I don't suppose that legislators who yield to aggressive but well-organized minorities in this way ever have any illusions about what is happening. They know very well that the minorities are minorities. But they know that the minority is organized and that the majority isn't. They know that the minority is intent on this one thing, while the majority is thinking of anything but that. They know, therefore, that they need not look to the majority for any help if they resist the organized minority. When they come up for re-election, it would be of no use for them to go out on the stump and say to the majority, 'Vote for me as a reward for my courage in standing out against the pressure brought by Anna's League.' The majority wouldn't remember it, so many other things have happened since, and wouldn't be interested if it did. But your league would remember it, and would vote to punish him if he didn't do what it urged him to do. He knows that, and so, with a groan, and perhaps against his own better judgment, he yields to you.

"In theory all voters are eagerly intent on public affairs, and the public official who comes up for re-election submits his record to their sternly scrutinizing gaze. That's the theory, but the actual fact is that the majority of voters don't do any scrutinizing at all and know precious little about what their representatives do. But there is a minority which always does, and it is that minority that the legislator seeks to please."

"It won't be so now that women vote," said Anna. "They won't be so neglectful of their duties as the men."

"Unfortunately, what I tell you is true of women voters as well as men voters," answered the Lawyer. "You New York women, who have just got the vote, seem so overjoyed with it as to forget the fact that woman suffrage is no experiment, but is established in one-fourth of the Union. Of course New York women may be a miraculous exception, but let us wait until the next election to make sure before we boast of it. My own opinion is that the best & conscientious and public-spirited woman may hope for is to be one of that intelligent and praiseworthy minority which does keep track of public affairs and hold the legislators straight."

"It doesn't seem to be so much a matter of holding them straight as of holding them crooked, to judge by what you've told us," said Tom, sardonically. "If an organization can swing its club over the head of the legislator and make him support the measures of a minority, what protection have we from bad legislation emanating from those organizations? Or do you mean to say that minorities are always right, and that the legislation they propose is certain to be the best?"

"You have no protection against mistaken legislation," admitted the Lawyer, "and mistaken legislation is mighty bad legislation. In my opinion a great number of the laws that have been passed in the last five years, both at Albany and Washington, come under that head, and just for that reason. But there is not much danger of crooked legislation, of corrupt legislation from such a source. The reason is that the work of these organizations, while it may be mistaken, is always public, and it's impossible to make a corrupt purpose public without frustrating it. You can form a foolish organization to make it a felony to own a parrot, but you can't form a corrupt organization to make it legal for you to steal the city's money. The moment that organization got into the light of day it would wither."

"I thought you said organizations could be started for wrong purposes as well as right ones," said Anna.

"I did; but a wrong purpose and a corrupt one are two different things. Evil and dangerous organizations have been formed, but they have always had to masquerade under the pretense of being in the public interest, and I don't recall any case in which the mask was not ultimately torn off. The nearest thing to success I have ever seen was the formation of those mushroom leagues designed to aid the cause of Germany, and they were obliged to pretend that their motive was anything but what it was; they were Embargo Leagues, Labor's National Peace Councils, and things of that kind. But they couldn't keep the mask on.

"And there is always a restraint on the kind of legislation which proceeds not from corrupt motives but from wrongness of head. It is not a perfect restraint, but it is restraint enough to prevent legislation from going mad. It is the courts. The courts have the power of interpreting the laws, and if you should get an organization strong enough to bully the Legislature into passing a law laying a tax on red hair, or making it a misdemeanor to carry a powder puff, the courts would declare it unconstitutional.

"Why couldn't I take my anti-red hair organization or my anti-powder puff organization and threaten the courts, too?" demanded Jane. "Judges have to come up for re-election just as well as Assemblymen, don't they?"

"You could in theory, but as a matter of practical fact you couldn't. There is an unwritten law against dragging the courts into politics, and they are the only branch of the Government of which that is true. It is true that Judges come up for re-election, but it would be impossible to threaten political reprisals on a Judge for his decisions without instantly putting one's self in the wrong. So far from being able to array public sentiment against the Judge by means of your organization, you would immediately array it against the organization. It would be about as sure a way of getting him re-elected unanimously as could be devised."

"But," said the Business Woman, "if a Judge or a court can nullify a piece of bad legislation, can't he nullify good legislation, too? And doesn't that make the Judge the real Legislature? And if you can't threaten him with punishment, isn't he above public opinion? Has a court the power to nullify any law it wants to?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Paragraph 31 of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold "Three "Dent" Chronographs and two "Problem" Chronographs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 28, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, January 2, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one package of cigarettes and one tin box containing cigarettes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 14, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 27, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

First in General Advertising.

The New York Times last year published 12,825,898 lines of advertisements, and in 1916, 1915, and 1914, respectively, 11,552,490, 9,682,562, and 9,164,927 lines. The Times prints more general advertising than any other New York newspaper.—Adv.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Anna Moskowitz of New York City was admitted to practice.

365—T. S. Rosen et al., pet., v. the U. S.; and 438—V. Pakas, pet., v. same.—Judgments affirmed and causes remanded.

91—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., aplt., v. the U. S. and I. C. C.—Decree affirmed.

76—The Houston Oil Co. of Tex., et al., pet., v. C. G. Goodnight et al.—Dismissed.

62—C. Bolds, adrx., &c., plain., v. the Pa. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and cause remanded.

10—The City of Cincinnati, aplt., v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs.

7—Original—The State of Wis., comp., v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Int.—Decree for defendant.

94—The U. S., aplt., v. J. S. Stearns Lumber Co.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

106—Union Trust Co., pet., v. M. K. Grosmon et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

563—H. R. Towne, plain., v. M. Elsener, Collector of U. S. Int. Rev. for Third Dist. of New York.—Motion to dismiss overruled. Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings.

525—The U. S. v. A. Morena.—First and second questions certified answered in the negative, and third question certified answered in the affirmative, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court of Appeals.

92—D. J. Waller, Jr., et al., aplts., v. the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

693—J. F. Arver, plain., v. the U. S.; 664—A. F. Grahl, plain., v. same; 665—O. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 666—W. Wangerin, plain., v. same; 680—Louis Kramer and M. Becker, plains., v. U. S.; 681—L. Kramer, plain., v. same; 702—E. Goldman et al., plains., v. same, and 769—M. Graubard, plain., v. same.—Judgments affirmed.

738—A. Jones, aplt., v. H. W. Perkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal, et al.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

90—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., aplt., v. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, Ariz., et al., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

112—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry Co., plain., v. W. E. Vaslinder, per curiam.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

607—The State of Mo. on the relation of the American Manufacturing Co., plaint., v. G. D. Reynolds, Sheriff, et al., and W. H. Allen, Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and Louis Alt.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

644—M. E. Goldman et al., plaints., v. W. H. Miner et al.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

68—The U. S., aplt., v. Reading Co. et al.; and 80—Reading Co. et al., aplts., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to file certain public documents granted.

778—W. F. Brothers, aplt., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis granted.

657—P. Chelentis, petition, v. Luckenbach S. S. Co.—Ordered on summary docket.

694—R. F. Reynolds, plaint., v. the U. S.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on March 4 next.

775—Southern Pacific Co., pet., v. H. L. Bojart et al., executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

781—Gulf Oil Corporation, pet., v. C. G. Llewellyn, Collector of Int. Rev., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals granted.

536—R. W. Boerner, pet., v. W. H. Thompson, Mayor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Ill. denied.

771—Ng Choy Fong, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

782—E. W. Morrison, pet., v. C. S. Rieman.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

165—The U. S., aplt., v. U. S. Steel Corp. et al.—Motion to continue until next term granted.

207—The U. S. aplt., v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of N. J. et al.—Motion to continue until next term denied.

640—Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., pet., v. The U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for respondent.

126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Leave granted to file brief on behalf of U. S. within seven days.

457—H. A. A. Smith, auditor of the Panama Canal, plain., v. W. H. Jackson.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

735—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., pet., v. E. E. Tredway, adm'r, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Va. Supreme Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

791—Pope Washington Post Co., pet., v. J. Armstrong Chaloner.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Dist. of Col. Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

787—L. A. Whitehead et al., pets., v. The U. Eng.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pets., and for resp.

792—Pennsylvania Co., pet., v. M. Price, adrx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga Co., State of Ohio, submitted for pet., and for resp.

800—The Port Graham Coal Co., pet., v. O. G. Staples.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Dist. of Col. Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

803—Boston Store of Chicago v. American Graphophone et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Cruce in that behalf.

760—Phila. & Reading Ry. Co., pet., v. C. Marland, adm'r, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.

796—C. H. Moyer, as trustee, &c., et al., pet., v. Butte & Superior Mines.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for resp.

124—People's Tobacco Co., Ltd., plain., v. American Tobacco Co.—Argument continued for def. and concluded for plain.

125—A. E. Brightman, plain., v. Lake Erie & Western R.R. Co.—Argued.

126—J. H. Brader, plain., v. R. James, formerly R. Reeves.—Argument commenced for plain.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 14: Nos. 120, 120, 130, 182, 5 original; 207, 363, 375, (and 570, 577, 578, 579, and 580,) 586.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, Post Office Building.

Higgins<Anglo-Algerian Co.
F I A T<Ranney.
Gardner<Du Pont.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
Kennelly<Starr.
Chapman<Mills & Gibb.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.

Hamm<Schlag Mfg. Co.
<Imp & Trad N Bk.
Greenamyer<Marden, Orth & R Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Erskine<L 1 RR. (2.)
Bealonowski<Erie RR.
Bradstreet<Bradstreets Liverpool, &c. Co<
Bklyn R D Co.
West Indies SS<Chicago Co.
Hudson Co<Barge Rebecca.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Claim of Alpert, Re Claim of Grieb. People ex rel Tuthill<Howell. Re Connor. Re Atterbury.
Re CNY, (West 151st St,) Higgins. People ex rel Tishman & Sons<Purdy. People ex rel Doscher<Slason.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

People<Sullivan.
Wiemers, Inc<Am Fid.
Mass Bond & Ins Co<Thomson.
Brown<Carpenter.
Re Dayton.
Sheridan<King.
Knight<Emmons Bros.
Graham<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Weeks, and Mullan, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bingham<Bingham.
Western Mfg & Oil<Amer Spirits Mfg.
Katzman<Katzman.
Cherlow<Shirley.
Const & Supply Co.
Re Western Chemical Co. (Dyer.)
Block<NY Cons RR.
Wittner<same (2.)
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Gans<NY Cons RR.
Gabrielle C I & B RR.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Co.
Rosengarten<Nassau Elec RR.
Stone<Town & County Estates.
Heinsheimer<Safian.
Smith<Smith.
Wilson<Wilson.
Re Westphal (Kelles.)
Deske<Deske.
Cohn<Mottus.
Krischer<Schwartzerman Steel Wks.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Co.
McKenzie<Lane.
Re Mary Anderson
Candy Shops
Randolph<Randolph.
Stein<Giesel & Co.
North<Shapiro.
Grossman<Grossman.
Sidney Blumenthal & Co<Fishbein.
Guaranty Trust<2d Av RR (Cummings) (2.)
Carman<Smith.
Baltyn Trust<Rich.
Duffy<B'way Taxi.
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Buchman<Freitag.
Calligaris<Calligaris.
Herrington<Camden Fire Ins Assn.
Schoenfeld<American Clothing Mfg Assn.
Re Litvin.
Bolcka<Coxe Bros & Co.
Lewis<I L S Realty.
Brimberg<Basch & Co.
Slade<Hart.
Willenking<Moore.
Re Dodd. (Manor As.)
Re same (Randall Av)
Re same (Metcalf Av)
Re same (Lafayette Av.)
Re same (Bronx River Av.)
Silverman<Potter.
Gilson<Airy, (Gilson.)
Canhum<Wright.
Ruive<Belt Line Ry.
Sukoli<Kolin.
Smith<Heaton.
Koesterich<Renaud.
Lagaire<same.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley Ry. (3.)
Re De La Torre.
Gellman<Charap.
Leighton<Leighton.
McCarthy<Hollow.
Rapp<Hance.
Re Stiner<Hayes.
Sachs<Harris.
Lowe<Mangen.
Leighton<Leighton.
Eckerson<Eckerson.
Newberg<Coffin.
Reilly<NY Edison Co (2.)
People, &c<Lee.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Geoghegan<Pheel.
Am Propeller Corp<Luanne.
Re St Lawrence Av.
Re Wallace Av.
Re Sewer District 43.
Peabody<Peabody.
Gerhard & Co<Foreign & Dom Transp Co.
Anagostopulos<Kyropis.
Van Heyningen Brokerage Co<Foreign & Dom Transp Co.
Forte<Forte.
Kirshburn<Leon.
Same<Prager.
Simpkins<Simpkins.
Crain<Haven.

General calendar:
Bibko<Slovak Newspaper &c. Co.
Met Trust Co<Allen.
Hess<Hess.
Frohman<Popular P & P.
Bishop<Bishop.
Scouras<Scouras.
Hilliard<Hilliard.
Fraser<Gillispie.
Wortmann<Edwards Leasehold, Inc.
Elliott<Farley.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Semon Bache & Co<Schneider.
Wallman<Toepfer.
Jobin<Lawrence.
Schimmel<Itakowitz.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Barbone<Levitt (2.)
Jeffreis<Nassau E RR
Ehret<H O H Co.
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Levine<K R T.
G Curto<same.
A Corn<NY Rys.
C Corn<same.
Rosenthal<Leby.
Goldman<Lanigan Bros. Inc.
Martin<Lauch.
Asley<Du La Vergne Machine Co.
Rosenzweig<O'Connor.
Goldberg<Lapel.
Donaldson<Donaldson (2.)
Hales<Cushman.
D Abramowitz<Danziger.
M Abramowitz<same.
Goldstein<Lauby & ano.
Hirc<Greenberg.
Long<CNY.
Brociner<Schoonmaker, Inc.
Schuldner<Astec Asphalt Co.
Weinberg<E R T (2.)
Perolin-Nomerdust Co<Crowley Co.
Miley<NYC Int Ry.
Fitzgerald<NY Rys.
Haug<Hoe.
Christie<Man Life Ins Assn.
Pepperman<Hirschfeld, Inc. (2.)
Nazer<Greenbaum.
Nazer, inf<same.
Finkelstein<Raleigh Realty Co.
Meyer<Penn RR.
Davis<Levy.
Hynes<Draper.
Vitz<Rainier.
Potoszky<Glass & Co.
Healey<Hallenbeck & Hungerford Rty Co (2.)
Roth<Hella Co.
Jensen<B H RR.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto. Sec. Co.
Cohen<Sharpin (2.)
Brown<Bronx Term.
Sedlow<N Y Rys.
Gimplowitz<N Y Cons RR.
Karagasian<Regan.
Arnone<Kaplan.
Larson<Martin.
Francis<Martin.
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Hilliard<Hilliard.
Fraser

MUST SAVE OUR WOOL FOR USE OF THE ARMY

Senate Committee Told Supply Is Small — Civilians Urged to Eliminate Unnecessary Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—"Only strict economy in the use of wool will tide us over the shortage threatening the country," said Winthrop L. Marvin of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Marvin said the shortage was apt to seriously affect the supply of uniforms to the army. He suggested that the civilian population aid the army by "eliminating the unnecessary use of wool."

The wool output for this year is about 100,000,000 pounds less than last year, according to the witness, and this when the demand for wool is increasing away beyond bounds. He said the weight of the army uniform had been reduced partly to conserve the wool supply. The shoddy mixture now used in the uniforms was, however, of wearing quality and the uniforms are no less warm.

During the hearing the committee received a telegram from F. J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, asserting that the wool shortage "scare" has been caused by interests desiring to use shoddy, and that present and future raw wool supplies are ample to afford sufficient wool to make all-wool army clothing.

Mr. Marvin told the committee that the Government had lost between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 by failing to accept raw wool offered last April by Boston and Philadelphia traders. Mr. Eisenman, called to the stand, said responsibility for failure to accept the offer rested with the Quartermaster General's office and not with the Supplies Committee.

Colonel John P. Wood of the Quartermaster General's Department, who was head of the Wool Committee that worked under the Council of National Defense, said there was a supply of 280,000,000 pounds of wool available last Spring. The committee found that, by fixing a ratio of 65 per cent. of wool to 35 per cent. shoddy, the wool supply would be economized and a serviceable uniform produced. Later on the specifications were changed by the Supply Committee to 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent. shoddy.

"Do you think the uniform made for the army is warm enough for service in France?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"I think so," was the reply. "If we find by experience that it is not, the specifications can be changed."

It would take six months, the witness said, to reorganize the factories so as to make heavier cloth.

"In the meantime we could buy the heavier cloth in England," said Colonel Wood.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said today that he intends to direct attention of the Department of Justice to evidence taken before the committee bearing upon the award of contracts for army supplies to members of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Senator maintains that even though the members did not actually vote upon contracts in which they were interested, they accepted the awards, and that this was an evasion of the intent of the law.

Explanation of Government commandeering of the Milbrook and Thames River mills of Connecticut in which Samuel M. Kaplan, a member of Mr. Eisenman's Supplies Committee, is interested, was given by Walter L. Pollak of the War Industries Board's Legal Advisory Committee. He said Mr. Eisenman's committee recommended that the mills be commandeered in order that they could speed up on emergency Government contracts.

The committee hopes to conclude its inquiry into the clothing situation tomorrow or Wednesday, and then turn to cantonment contract and other questions in examination of Brig. Gen. Littel.

TO HOLD GOLD TILL PEACE.

McAdoo Reaches Agreement with Argentina to Stabilize Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that he had concluded through the State Department an arrangement with the Argentine Government to stabilize exchange between the two countries and to check the depreciation of the American dollar on the Argentine market, which had threatened to become a serious obstacle to trade between the two republics.

Under the arrangement American business men owing money to Argentine merchants may pay it to the Argentine Ambassador, who will deposit the amounts in current account with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Argentine Government agrees that the balance of this account will not be shipped in gold until after the ratification of treaty of peace ending the present war, and the American Government agrees that no obstacles will be interposed at that time to the shipment of the balance in gold.

Identify Soldier Prisoner.

A picture printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers of American soldiers captured by the Germans in France has led to the identification of Corporal Nicholas I. Mulhall by his mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall of 507 Grove Street, Jersey City, and other relatives. Corporal Mulhall was reported missing on Nov. 8 by General Pershing.

The picture shows a Corporal, hair pompadour, facing German officers.

Corporal Mulhall was a member of E Company, 16th United States Infantry, when he was missed after a skirmish on Nov. 3. He is 25 years old, and has served in the regular army since he was 21. He was with the 8th Infantry in the Philippines and with the 16th in Mexico under Pershing.

Court Convicts Hamilton.

William Hamilton, head of a detective agency at 1,482 Broadway, who was accused by several sailors of detaining them in his office so that he could collect rewards offered for their apprehension by the Navy Department, was convicted yesterday in Special Sessions on a charge of coercion. Hamilton was released on $500 bail and sentence was postponed for a week at the request of his attorney, George Gordon Battle, who said that he would apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Two sailors, who are serving sentences for desertion, were brought here from Portsmouth, Va., as witnesses against Hamilton.

Harry A. Reed and James Eaton, employes of Hamilton, who were tried in the Federal Court on charges of impersonating Federal officers in apprehending sailors, were each sentenced some time ago to five years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

Foulards Are Looking Up.

The way that women are buying the new lines of foulards over the counter leaves little doubt in the mind of retail buyers that these fabrics are going to have one of the biggest seasons this Spring they have had in years. When they had their last big inning several years ago the silk department of one of the local stores sold 400,000 yards of them, and the buyer confidently expects to beat this mark in 1918. One of the factors in the large sale of them that is expected is the remarkably attractive designs that have been brought out. Much of the buying done to date has been on these patterns, but it is said that a surprisingly good demand for the polka dot and coin spot decorations of past years still exists.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued Dec. 31 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased..	18,583,000
Gold increased	594,000
Treasury notes increased	147,979,000
Notes of other banks decreased..	8,630,000
Bills discounted increased	1,977,950,000
Advances decreased	1,160,000
Investments decreased	2,026,000
Other securities decreased	125,365,000
Notes in circulation increased...	441,712,000
Deposits increased	1,416,289,000
Other liabilities increased	154,880,000

Total gold holdings 2,405,590,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors | Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 8653

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APRONS AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers are in the market; submit samples and lowest prices. Elliot-Brown Mfg. Co., 214 Milburn St., Rochester, N. Y.

BENGALINE AND SILK FILES Wanted.—In all widths. Rodstein, Spring 388.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all colors; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

CLOTH Wanted.—By large Western manufacturer, velour heavyweights, Burgundy, and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pom.pom, taupe, Burgundy, and brown. Phone Joel. Gramercy 66.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior and children's coats. Wekseler, 279 5th Av.

CLOTH Wanted by large Western manufacturer, velour heavy weights, burgundy and taupe; American 544, 13009, 15021, 13046, and 0359; also pom pom, taupe, burgundy and brown. Y 215 Times Annex.

COTTON CHECKS Wanted.—25 pieces; must be cheap. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at Georgette taffeta and Foulard dresses all day Wednesday from 9 o'clock on. Ely & Walker Dry-goods Co., 395 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at samples; also open for quantity of serge and silks for cash. R. & S. Harris, 9 West 31st. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call all week after 10 A. M., 5th floor, 137 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at novelty serge dresses. Inquire all week, mostly afternoon, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for contractors of cotton Summer dresses. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for quantity serge and silk dresses of better kind; spot cash. 40 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders in silk, cotton, serge and jersey dresses. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on serge and wool jersey dresses. 134 West 29th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses; bring samples. 4th floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses; no contractors. Fourth floor, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 12 West 17th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, serges; spot cash; quick action. 118 West 29th, 8th floor.

FAILLE SILK Wanted.—White, 24 and 36 inches wide. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

FLAGS Wanted.—Silk service, 1y the piece. Spring 6236.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity in stripes and plaids of the better goods; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 131 West 35th.

HOSE Wanted.—Ladies' fibre silk hose wanted, 13-inch boot; can use large quantity. L. R., care G. M. E., 11 W. 19th St.

JEANS Wanted.—Pepperell, Lonsdale, Hill or other standard jeans; state quantity and best cash price. O 38 Times.

JUILLIARD3 Wanted.—Open for 40-inch wool crepe. Monarch Waist and Dress, 6 West 32d.

KERSEY, Velour, Pom Pom, Poplin, Serges Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

KHAKI and Black Drills, Sateens, Cambrics, Remnants Wanted.—Quantity by pound, yard, or full pieces. Mayflower. Madison Square 9380.

MILLINERY Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's, also baby caps for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, rose taupe, light brown, also taupe velour. Scheer & Meyer. Madison Square 2967.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4821.

POMPOM Wanted.—Open for brown, taupe, reindeer. Gramercy 6518.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted. — Quantity American, Brightwoods, and all makes. Farragut 2950.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 848 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange W. F. X. green shade 969 for other colors. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120 and 6301; spot cash. Madison Square 3048.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 7008 Geramills, or similar number. Chelsea 9350.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy, men's wear. Farragut 2815.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—In Pekin, blue and all shades. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 590.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' and misses' suits, dresses and coats, children's intermediate dresses and coats for cataloguing; 9 to 12. Williams, Belmont & Co., 19-21-23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Main 6062.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring samples. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Silk looked at; better kind only. 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for better grade suits. 138 West 21st St., 9th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Black, navy, gray, for cash. Jacobson & Rittmaster, 31 E. 32d St.

TAUPE Wanted.—48 twill, any mill. J. Helt & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Madison Sq. 8585.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544-13009 velour, or shades; American 90610 tan khaki and gray poplin; F. & H. or Botany broadcloth; will pay spot cash; also Peco and Esquimette plush. Harry Kitzinger, 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levin Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8600.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR Wanted.—American K544, 11050, or 13046, all colors; also Joel, 321, heavy coating, all colors. Madison Square 7425.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, mouse, taupe and reindeer; phone quantity and price. Murray Hill 5458.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 315. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for velour checks, all shades. Madison Square 10280.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or similar quality navy and brown. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, Wyandotte; $2.25 cash. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359 taupe; pay cash. Greeley 5186.

WAISTS Wanted.—Waist manufacturer having any quantity made up waists that wants to sell, we are ready to buy for spot cash. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

WHITE CHINCHILLA Wanted. — Send swatches, state quality and best cash prices. Goldstein Bros., 36 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Styles 6118, 6119. F. & H.; quantity no object. Madison Sq. 7768.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Lightweight, for cash. Madison Sq. 6926.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMISOLES.—Satins, crepe de chine; $4.50 dozen up; wonderful values. Write or phone Schack, 119 West 23d. Chelsea 9250.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CLOTH.—Navy Blue Cotton Jersey, fleeced, 600 pounds. Mayflower. Madison Sq. 9380.

COATS.—800 cloth coats at sacrifice for January sales. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of stout plush coats, to clean up. Myer Gans, Sons & Co., Inc., 151 West 26th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS. — Fine selection for Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—800, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—800 better grade to close out. Commercial Cloak and Suit, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Have 100 fur-trimmed coats at the price. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs juniors', misses', and ladies', to close out. Finklestein, 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Fine assortment, to close out at a sacrifice. Paramount, 1,182 Broadway.

COATS. — Closing out better grades coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS also suits, bettor grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—75 velour, better grade, to close out. Russakow, 136 West 21st.

COATS.—500 ladies' Fall coats to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Will sell 100 velour at sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th.

COATS.—100 coats to close out, cheap. Hussey, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Better grade plush coats. N. Hurwits, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job to close out at once. Meyer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COTTON CANVASS GLOVE CLOTH.—200 pieces 33-inch 9-oz. Box 616, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 854 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy and black; fine quality radium taffeta; suit shades. Farragut 4820.

CREPE METEORS.—Good, heavy quality, all colors, for sale. Brunstein & Butler, 404 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $8.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50, snappy models, to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Job silk dresses; close out serge dresses $8.50 to $15; quick delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—100 white girls', juniors', to close out; suitable for graduation and confirmation. Bogen, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Evening 50, good styles; also 50 pongee suits and dresses; cheap. N 145 Times.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job serge dresses, cheap. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Evening and party; to close out. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—50 silk dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 W. 17th.

DRESSING SACKS.—Jobbers, buyers, we have ready for immediate shipment our Spring line of dressing sacques; unique style, full sizes, crackerjack sellers; prices better than reasonable. Write or call for samples. Coffey & Berger, 1,375 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

FABRIC.—150,000 yards 44-inch imitation mohair for rubberized. Mayflower. Madison Square 9380.

FURS.—50 fine Nutria muffs, also coatees and fox scarfs, to close out. J. Seigle & Co., 78 5th Av. Chelsea 6667.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins, imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th. Retiring from business.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 28 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 378 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 378 4th Av.

KHAKI.—Cotton thread, 400 pounds, 45 three cord cones, $1.10 pound; prompt shipment. Phone "Becker," Madison Square 9380.

NETS.—50 pieces white cottonette, count 86-87 hole, to close out. Farragut 8285.

PLUSH COATS, 200, good style, at price. Jacob Hyman Co., 139 West 25th.

POPLINS.—Serges, whipcords, gaberdines, tricotines, velours, coverts, quantities. We are going to sell them low today, our first anniversary. Thank You. Levenson, 6 Satz, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson and Seldon 8158, 508, 1057; serges 6301, 7614; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Chelsea 4914.

POPLINS, serges and velours, 90610, 06077, 6709½-5, 0686, 6284, 0315, 0360 and Venetian lining, 32-inch, black. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS.—American poplins and Delhi, all shades. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3334.

POPLINE.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

RAINCLOTH, rubberized, and coats, to close out. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SATIN YARN, DYED. — Black, blue twill back velveteen to close out; Met land exquimette; plush, F. & H. Duvet de Laine. Farragut 2515.

SERGES.—6002 Amoskeag, $1.08; 6301 Amoskeag, $1.28; 84374 Juilliard, $1.95; 519 Garfield, $1.90; 54-inch Dobson corduroy, 65c. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 818.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787 788, 210, D1; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4262.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11483, 519 C. F. L. and S. P. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 20th. Farragut 8454.

SERGES.—6301, 7614, 7120, 54289, 104, 319, 6284, S. B. G. L., and other makes. Hydol. Phone Madison Square 4254.

SERGE.—Whitman 104, Juilliard's 54289. S. Simon Company, 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—Have 100 pieces, 54274, navy, at $1.95. Kalker, Gramercy 1529.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGE.—800 botany, all colors, at $1.92½ net. Farragut 3852.

SERGES.—Forty pieces botany 809, navy. Chelsea 493.

SERGES.—11438, colors 792 or 793. Madison Square 1431.

SERGES.—54289, 6120, 7120, 104. Gramercy 2874.

SILK SKIRTS.—We have several thousand novelty silk skirts in stripes and plaids; wonderful value; prices $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d. Gramercy 4848.

SNAP FASTENERS, 3-0 black and white seconds; low price to cash buyer. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

SUITS, misses' wonderful snappy chicken models. Lee, Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th.

SUITS.—Spring, for jobbers; serges, poplins, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, serge, poplins, $8.50 up; coats, $6 up. Schoen-Weissman, 58 West 24th.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 237 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 313 4th Av. Gramercy 3448-9.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffeta; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

UNDERWEAR.—Muslin and silk underwear manufacturers' stock to close out. Mendle, Basch Co., 280 Plane St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 8154.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, embroidered, satin stripe tub silks; 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—Have 100 dozen Georgette and crepe de chine to close out. Daily Waist Co., 158 West 27th St.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; white, flesh; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

WOOLENS and other materials, job lot, to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WOOLENS suitable for cap trade to close out. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

WORSTED Yarn Skeins, 4,000 pounds, twoply twelves, coarse grade, mixed colors, $1.00 pound. "Becker." Madison Sq. 9380.

YARN.—Navy blue cotton sweater yarn wool spun, 1,200 pounds, cones; prompt shipment; bargain. "Becker," Madison Square 9380.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, immediate delivery. Mishell, 1170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Khaki and Oxford wool knitting yarns; immediate deliveries. Mayflower. Madison Square 9380.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS, SUIT, Wanted. — Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits; bring samples. Miltex Bros, 1333 Broadway.

Contractors wanted on Spring tailored dresses; serge and silk. Call all week, 8d floor, 12 East 33d St.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in coat house. Y 222 Times Annex.

SALESMEN calling on men's and boys' clothing trade to handle staple line of metal trench buckles at prices that will get the business as side line; great opportunity; commission. W. G., 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—School book publisher requires services of young man as salesman in city; future for right man; state age, nationality, education, business experience; salary. H 142 Times.

SALESWOMAN to sell fashions to manufacturers; salary and commission; must be a hustler. O 87 Times.

TRAVELING MEN WANTED.—Broadway neckwear concern of national reputation, catering to department stores, large gents' furnishers and clothing dealers throughout the United States, desires the services of experienced traveling and local men in all territories to sell neckwear in conjunction with kindred lines; strictly commission basis; well paying proposition; excellent opportunity for live wire salesmen; all communications treated strictly confidential. Address our Advertising Agency, L. Brown, 99 Nassau St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5¾@6 " " " "
These quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Year for Men's Fur Coats.

In spite of the inflated prices that have obtained in the fur markets, this is said to have been one of the biggest years on record for men's fur-trimmed and fur-lined overcoats.

Fewer Cancellations This Year.

Cancellations in the men's clothing trade, which so often reach the manufacturers' office before the roadmen have returned from their trip, are said to have been unusually low this year in spite of the good volume of orders taken last Fall for Spring delivery.

Jobbers Seeking Sweaters.

Local jobbing houses in the sweater trade have been experiencing an active demand for women's lines during the last week or two from retailers in both city and elsewhere. As a result it is said that their stocks have been moving quite rapidly and that they have been in the primary markets seeking additional supplies, which, however, are not easily obtainable for nearby delivery. The sweaters most sought are in the lighter shades, it seems, with nile blue and the new khaki color among the leaders. From all accounts the buying has been about equally divided between the slip-on type, purled at the waist, and the coat cut sweater, with some without Norfolk plaits.

Should Buy Staples Now.

The advice given to retail buyers of dress goods by one of the largest sellers in the country is that they should stock up at once on storm and French serges, poplins, ottomans, and other staple goods wherever they can be got at the "right" price. In this way, he says, considerable money can be saved in the course of the next several months, in addition to insuring the retailers against loss of business through depleted stocks that cannot be replenished later for various reasons. Among the novelty dress goods now in demand for immediate delivery are fancy plaids. Particularly is this true of large block overplaids, in shadow effects, on French weaves, all wool grounds. These fabrics wholesale at $2.10 to $2.25 a yard.

Metal Ware for the Government.

Dust pans, frying pans, ash cans, measures, dish pans, and navy buckets, which are used for individual laundry and bathing tubs on land and sea, loom up largely in the business that is now being placed with the metal wares makers of the country by the Government. It is said to be a frequent occurrence for these manufacturers to estimate on such requisitions as 200,000 pie plates, 20,000 dish pans, or 30,000 measures. Already more than 25 per cent. of the country's output of enameled, galvanized, and tin ware is being taken by the Government, and manufacturers predict that this condition will continue for some time to come. A particularly heavy demand for enameled ware for hospital use is noted. The problem now before the manufacturers is to obtain sufficient raw materials. This they say, is practically the only barrier to maximum operation in the future.

Gray Goods Price Tone Firm.

With offices again inhabitable, business perked up somewhat in the local gray goods market yesterday, aided in no small degree by the firmer tone to prices. Sheetings were again in active request, but sales were limited by the scarcity of the most wanted constructions. All kinds of 40-inch goods were in demand and scarce, one buyer vainly offering 21 cents for a substantial quantity of spot 2.85s. This was a half-cent higher than the general market for these goods. In the printcloths there were reports of sales of spot Eastern 38½-inch 64-60s at 12¼ cents, though Southern goods of the same construction were sold at 12. Similar business was done from second hands at 11⅞ cents. January-February sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were made from first hands at 10¼ cents and from second hands at 10⅛ cents. Spot mill prices on printcloths closed on these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s...16c	38½-inch, 64-60s..12c
39-inch, 72-76s...15c	38½-inch, 64-56s..11¼c
39-inch, 68-72s...13¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s..10¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...10¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s..10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..12¼c	27-inch, 64-60s... 8⅝c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. E. Glass, books, stationery; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. F. Gerhart, dry goods; Imperial.

ALTOONA—J. Brett, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; T. R. Figart, domestics; 23 East 26th.

ARDMORE, Okla.—G. M. Hemley, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Imperial.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—T. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, flowers, feathers; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Hartz & Cohen; E. Colen, clothing; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Wm. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss B. Conway, books; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss B. Conrad, books, stationery, jewelry; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. F. Clark, men's hats, traveling goods; 53 West 14th; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats, millinery; 598 Broadway.

BANGOR, Me.—Rives Co.; Miss G. Virgie, dress goods, silks; Gregorian.

BINGHAMTON—Long's; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear, 1,270 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. B. Case, basement dept.; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, millinery; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; J. K. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Mr. Dringer, shoes; 120 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, housefurn. goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jones, McDuffee & Stratton; J. Connelly, china; Marlborough.

BOSTON—C. E. Fogg Co.; C. E. Fogg, carpets; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—Tuttle & Robinson; S. Robinson, silks; Navarre.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; W. J. Miller, boy's clothing; 1181 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing; C. K. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats; Imperial.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; F. C. Hall, waists, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Dancer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, flannels, blankets, comforters; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods; Miss H. Hall, books, stationery, pictures; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; C. L. Lagg, silks, dress goods; Miss Kylander, gloves; 290 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Scher Bros.; S. Scher, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Gregorian.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; F. O. Denson, millinery; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss Gilligan, petticoats, underwear; 230 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Lyman Brothers Co.; W. H. Stark, silks, ribbons; 320 5th Av.; Broztell.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck Co.; C. A. Dawson, linens; E. C. Hutchison, laces; C. Munk, women's furn. goods; J. P. Thomas, underwear; D. L. Jones, hosiery; L. Stern, millinery, women's furn. goods; P. A. Murkland, china, glassware, books, stationery; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. E. McEwards, silks; P. Rinken, crockery; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—F. P. Heilman & Co.; F. P. Heilman, flowers, feathers; Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO—The Hub; A. F. Clark, men's hats, traveling goods; 53 West 14th; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Miss Warsky, dresses, costumes; Miss Tarrson, waists, underwear, sweaters; Mrs. Nichols, millinery; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO — J. A. Joseph, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Knoepfel, auto supplies; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Bargain House; S. L. Lazarus, millinery; 32 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Karlin & Farsman Co.; R. D. Kinder, clothing; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; M. Ascher, tailored hats; 370 4th Av.

CHICAGO—M. Page Co.; G. M. Thompson, millinery; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mr. Kasakoff, umbrellas, ribbons, vellings, ladies' neckwear; H. Hillman, waists, misses', children's garments; C. C. Gunn, coats, suits; Mr. Kaufman, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO — J. Cohn, carpets; Grand.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Leighty, negligees, women's underwear; Miss M. Weathered, women's suits; Miss M. Doherty, Miss Pike, costumes; Mrs. S. Grachwohl, women's suits; R. M. Chamberlain, E. F. Walker, clothing; H. Becker, pictures; H. E. Holcomb, youths' clothing; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Daube, Rosenthal & Co.; L. L. Rosenthal, piece goods, woolens; Manhattan.

CHICAGO—F. Kaplan & Bros.; F. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, domestics; 115 5th Av.; Broztell.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. H. Goldberg, jobs Winter coats; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; G. V. Post, general mgr., 28 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—Burkhardt-Schutter-Harding Co.; I. G. Seiter, R. M. Burkhardt, millinery; Imperial.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Company; Miss Schwartz, waists; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Alex. Sprague & Doepke Co.; W. G. Otto, notions, 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI—C. Rosenthal; woolens; Longacre.

CLEVELAND—Hill & Hart; A. N. Hill, hats, caps; Flanders.

CLEVELAND—The Ames Co.; S. Hahn, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Wohlman, dresses, 120 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. W. Moorehouse, housefurn. goods; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; B. A. Spanye, clothing, furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; C. Mashek, Miss J. Hogan, millinery; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Klein-Stein Co.; M. Stein, tailors' trimmings; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Landesman-Hirscheimer Co.; B. Lowenstein, linings, trimmings; Grand.

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Sloan, N. Y.	4.70%	1922-29	4.70%
Northport, N. Y.	4.75%	1919-26	4.65%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance on a Smaller Volume of Dealings—News More Favorable.

For much of the session yesterday the stock market was deprived of outside commission business, owing to an almost complete interruption of wire service from Western points, and the contraction in activity was explained on this ground. The market was left mostly in the hands of the room traders, who found much in the day's news to strengthen the sentiment evidenced by the rise which took place the first half of last week. Many issues gained substantially, with United States Steel in the van, that issue selling up 2%. Elsewhere the list was irregular, although the declines were few in number and unimportant. The railroads were in less demand, and closed near last week's final levels.

Peace talk has been less in evidence for a few days past, but the Street is closely watching the developments pointing to a very gradual approach of the Allies and the Central Powers toward a common meeting ground. Sentiment in prominent banking circles views the possibility of an early peace as too uncertain to justify the slightest letup in preparations against two or three years more of war. It is felt that Germany can hold out that long, but that she will not elect to continue a hopeless struggle to the point of exhaustion if terms of peace much more liberal than rhe has yet promulgated can win relief from the steadily tightening pressure both on land and sea.

Marked improvement in numerous industrial issues dealt in elsewhere than on the Stock Exchange resulted yesterday following the decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that stock dividends need not be included as income in making tax returns. There are a number of companies which have discussed rearrangement of their capital, as a part of which extra dividends would be paid in stock, and if the court's decision applying to a question raised under the original law removes the greatest obstacle to such action it is expected that holders of stocks will benefit in the current year. Secretary McAdoo's request that the railroad executive officers supply him immediately with information as to their capital needs was another helpful factor, indicating that the Government is prepared not only to meet the maturities soon coming due but to supply funds for improvements where such work is imperatively needed.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Lloyd George's Speech Is Well Received by the Traders.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The stock market developed a firm undertone today. Premier Lloyd George's speech was well received, and its results, it is believed, will be seen in the near future. Home funds and allied bonds were firm under the lead of consols, mining shares were stronger and diamonds were the leading features. Rubber, oil and shipping stocks were steadily supported.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 21 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 40 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	Renewals .8
Low 2¾	Last .2¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...5¾@6	Sixty days .6
Ninety days...5¾@6	Ninety days .6
Four months...6	Four months .6
Five months...6	Five months .6
Six months...6	Six months .6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3%@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5%@6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¾	5.73¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.71¼	5.71¾	5.71¼	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7585	$4.7585
5.1826 Paris	5.73¾	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	77.00	77.25
Peking	115.00	115.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.43
40.10 Holland	43.50	43.87½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.46	8.45
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.50	33.00
Copenhagen	30.00	30.50
Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.295 Spain	24.30	24.38
South America—		
32.42 Rio	27.04	27.14
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.64	45.74
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48	4.46

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $453,890,379; balance, $42,448,990; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $11,635,283; Federal Reserve credit balance, $16,440,976.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par. Montreal, $9.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45½d. unchanged; in New York, 90¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,383,221	$85,072,546
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	584,584	25,913,880
Individual income	76,334	13,516,286
Excess profits	153,135	8,298,088
Miscellaneous	12,164,343	340,802,009
Misc. revenue	1,714,538	109,534,062
Total receipts	$16,026,157	$583,136,998
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	94,845,492	1,048,779,809
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	10,341,827	324,799,535
Expenditures	110,871,650	2,581,916,807

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	14.37½	14.62½	14.37½	14.62½
Quicksilver	$115.00	125.00	$115.00	125.00
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Saturday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	281 0 0	280 0 0
Tin, futures	274 0 0	273 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	516,220	588,859	672,301
Year to date	4,448,768	5,370,485	5,414,891

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	13	200	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	11	−1
26½	27½	100	Advance Rumely pf	27	27	27	27	−1
1⅝	1¾	700	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
2¾	2¾	200	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18½	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ⅝
73½	73⅞	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76	76	76	76	−2½
38¼	38⅝	4,400	Am. Can	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
90	91	200	Am. Can pf	90	90½	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70¾	69	70¾	+1¼
40½	41	100	Am. Ice pf	41	41	41	41	..
54½	55½	100	Am. International	55	55	55	55	− ¼
27¾	28	1,400	Am. Linseed	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
69	70	200	Am. Linseed pf	70	70	69¼	69¼	− ½
56	56½	1,800	Am. Locomotive	55⅝	56¼	55½	56¼	+1
9	9¼	100	Am. Malting	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
78⅝	78¾	4,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¼	78⅝	77¼	78⅝	+2⅜
103½	104½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	..
97	99½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	99¼	100	99¾	100	+ ¾
61¾	62	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	61½	61¾	61½	61½	..
103	103⅝	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	101	103⅝	101	103⅝	+1⅞
144½	145	8,700	Am. Tobacco	143¼	146¼	142	145	+1½
95¼	96	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	95¼	95¼	93¼	93¼	−3½
45¾	46	400	Am. Woolen	45½	45½	45	45½	+ ½
92	93	100	Am. Woolen pf	92	92	92	92	..
14¾	15½	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
61⅝	61⅞	9,300	Anaconda Copper	61	61⅞	60⅛	61⅞	+1⅝
55	59	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	+1
85	85⅝	700	Atch., Top & S. F	85¼	85¼	84⅜	85¼	+ ⅛
80⅞	81⅞	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅜
90	91	1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91⅜	91	91½	+ ⅞
99¼	99⅜	1,400	At., Gulf & West I	99	99½	98	99½	+1⅛
99⅝	99¾	3,800	Baldwin Loco	98½	99½	97⅞	99½	+1⅝
53	53½	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53¾	52	53	− ¼
56½	57⅛	100	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	..
..	..	20	Bank of Commerce	170½	170½	170½	170½	..
98	100	100	Barrett Co. pf	100	100	100	100	..
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	..
80	81½	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	78¼	80¼	76¼	80¼	−2⅜
70⅞	80	44,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	78	79⅞	77½	79⅞	+2½
90	92	200	Beth. Steel pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	..
98½	99	900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.t.p	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	..
43	43⅜	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
60	63	100	Brown Shoe	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	−2½
6¼	7¼	100	Brns. Tec. & Ry S	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
19⅞	20	800	Butte & Superior	19¾	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	12½	500	California Petrol	12½	12½	12	12½	..
137	137½	4,400	Canadian Pacific	136½	138¼	135½	137⅝	+1½
34	35	200	Central Foundry	35	35	35	35	+ ⅝
43	46	100	Central Foundry pf	46	46	46	46	..
64	64¾	5,300	Central Leather Co	64	64⅝	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅞
30¼	31	200	Cerro de Pasco	30⅛	30½	30½	30½	− ½
53	53¼	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅝	54	52⅜	52⅞	− ⅛
23¾	23½	300	Chi. Great West. pf	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23½	− ⅛
45	45⅜	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¾	46	45	45¼	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	79	79	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
93½	95	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	+ ⅜
20	20⅞	2,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	19¼	20½	19	20½	+ ⅞
60½	61	700	Chi., Rock Island & P. T p. c. pf. t. c.	..	..	..	..	..
51⅛	51¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	− ⅛
16¼	16½	1,800	Chile Copper	16¼	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
42	47½	1,100	Chino Copper	42	42¼	41⅜	42	..
35	36	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
84½	86¼	400	Consolidated Gas	84½	85	84½	85	+1
81	90	300	Continental Can	83⅝	88	83⅝	88	+1½
31⅞	32	4,400	Corn Products Ref	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
90¼	91	100	Corn Prod.R. pf.x d	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
54	54¼	6,700	Crucible Steel	53	54⅜	52½	54⅛	+1⅝
30	30½	4,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	29⅛	30¼	29⅛	30¼	+1⅝
100	101	1,000	Delaware & Hud	98½	100¾	98½	100¾	+ ¾
170	180	200	Del., Lack. & West	172½	172½	170	170	−5
8	9¼	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
2	5	100	Distillers' Secur	3	3	3	3	− ¼
9¼	9½	500	Dome Mines	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	− ¼
25	25½	700	Elk Horn Coal	22	23½	22	23½	+1
15⅝	15⅞	1,800	Erie	16	16¼	15⅞	15¾	− ⅛
26¾	26⅞	1,000	Erie 1st pf	26¾	27	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
34	34½	200	Gaston, W. & W	34	34½	34	34½	− ⅛
128¼	130½	5,400	General Electric	129¾	131	127¾	130½	+ ½
..	..	3,300	Gen. electric rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
116¼	117	8,200	General Motors	114¼	116⅝	113¾	116⅝	+3
38	39½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	39	39	39	39	+ ⅞
76	78	400	Granby Consol	77¼	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
89	90	1,000	Great Northern pf	89	89⅝	88¼	89⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	26¼	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
37	39	200	Greene-Cananea	39	39	39	39	..
91	95	100	Gulf States Steel	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
34⅜	35¼	200	Haskell & Barker	35	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
91	94	500	Illinois Central	93¼	93¼	92	92	−1½
46¾	47	2,500	Inspiration Copper	47½	47	46¼	47	+1
8¾	8⅞	200	Interboro Consol	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
9	11	100	Int. Agricultural	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
39	39⅝	200	Int. Agricultural pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ½
107	110	200	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	106½	108¼	106½	106½	−2
22¾	22⅞	2,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	22	22½	21¾	22⅜	+ ¼
94¾	94⅞	1,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	94¼	95	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
28⅞	29	2,100	Int. Nickel	27⅝	29	27⅝	29	+1⅜
28	28¼	2,500	Int. Paper	26½	28¼	26½	28½	+1¾
2	5	100	Iowa Central	..	4	4	4	+1½
16½	17	400	Kansas City South	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	− ⅛
42¾	44	200	Kelly Spring Tire	44	44	43	43	− ⅝
32	32¼	3,700	Kennecott Copper	31½	32¼	31½	32	− ⅛
76¼	76½	600	Lackawanna Steel	76½	78½	76¼	78¼	+1½
57¼	57½	200	Lehigh Valley	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ⅛
111	114	300	Louis. & Nash	112	112	111⅜	111⅜	− ⅝
25	25⅜	400	Maxwell Motors	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25½	− ⅛
57½	58	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	57½	57½	57	57	−1
20½	22	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	21	20	21	..
46	51	100	May Dept. Stores	47½	47½	47½	47½	..
81⅜	82¼	5,100	Mexican Petroleum	79¼	82¼	79	82¼	−3½
30	30½	600	Miami Copper	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	11,300	Midvale Steel	46¾	47¼	45¾	47	+ ⅝
10	10¼	100	Minn. & St. L	10	10	10	10	..
86	87	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	86½	86½	86½	86½	−1½
5	5¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9¾	10	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼	+1
22½	22½	1,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
42¾	43¼	300	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1¼
28⅜	28⅝	100	Nat. Acme	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	16½	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
37¼	38½	100	Nat. Enam. & St	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	− ⅜
43¼	44	100	Nat. Lead	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	− ⅛
18	18½	600	Nevada Con. Cop	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	..
20	21	200	N. O. Tex. & Mex	20	20	20	20	−1
119	120	300	N. Y. Air Brake	118	119½	118	119½	+1½
70¾	70¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	70¼	71½	70½	70⅝	−1
29⅜	30¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	..
20	20¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
84¾	85	1,200	Norfolk & Western	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	2,600	Ohio Cities Gas	37	37⅞	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	46¾	3,400	Penn. R. R	46¼	46½	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	500	People's Gas, Chi	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	..
27½	28	400	Philadelphia Co	27	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
90	91	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	91	91	91	91	−1
90	95	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94⅞	96	94⅞	96	+ ⅛
60	60½	300	Pressed Steel Car	60	60	60	60	+½
105	105½	3,500	Pullman Co	102	105	100½	105	−1½
45	46	600	Railway Steel Sp	46¾	46¾	45½	45¾	−1½
23¼	23¾	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	23¾	22⅞	23¾	+ ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	18,200	Reading	73	74½	72⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	8,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	76¾	78	77⅜	78	+ ⅛
93	95	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	..
74	74¾	700	Royal Dutch t r	73⅛	74⅜	73⅛	74⅜	+1⅛
27	28	100	St. L.-San F. pf	28	28	28	28	−1½
23	26	100	St. Louis Southw	23	23	23	23	−2
53¼	54¼	100	Savage Arms	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
7¾	9	100	Saxon Motor	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7¾	8	600	Seaboard Air Line	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
142	148	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	140¼	140¼	139¾	140¼	+ ½
16¼	16¼	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
30	30¼	400	Sinclair Oil & Ref	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
40	41	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	40	40	40	40	+1⅜
82⅞	83¾	1,600	Southern Pacific	82⅞	83⅝	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅛
51	51⅛	2,300	Southern Railway	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
58¼	58¾	100	Southern Ry. pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	..
50¾	51	8,500	Studebaker Co	49¼	50⅜	48⅝	50⅜	+2
37⅜	37⅞	600	Superior Steel pf	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
138¼	140	2,400	Texas Co	138¼	140	136¼	140	+2½
50¾	50¾	1,900	Tobacco Products	49⅝	50¼	49¼	50¼	+1¼
62	64	100	Twin City R. T	65	65	65	65	..
114⅜	114⅝	7,500	Union Pacific	114	115¼	113⅜	114½	+ ¾
69	70	200	Union Pacific pf	70	70	69½	69½	+ ⅛
37¼	39	100	United Alloy Steel	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
90½	91	600	United Cigar Stores	91	91	90¼	90¾	+ ⅝
68½	70	100	United Drug	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ½
117½	119½	200	United Fruit	118	118	117½	117½	..
118	119	2,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	115¼	118	115	118	+3
52	53	100	U. S. Rubber	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
97½	98	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	98	98	97¾	97¾	− ⅝
94⅞	96	181,700	U. S. Steel	92⅜	95	92⅜	94¾	+2⅝
108¾	109	500	U. S. Steel pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ½
80¼	80½	3,800	Utah Copper	79½	80½	79	80¾	+ ⅞
12	13	300	Utah Securities	12	12¼	12	12¼	..
8	8½	100	Wabash	..	8½	8½	8½	..
42¼	42½	1,000	Wabash pf. A	42¼	42½	42	42	− ¼
21¼	22½	900	Wabash pf. B	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
13¼	13½	500	Western Maryland	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	−1⅛
13¾	14	100	Western Pacific	14	14	14	14	..
46	50	100	Western Pacific pf	48¼	48½	48¼	48¾	+1
88	88¼	400	Western Union Tel	87¼	88	87¼	88	+ ½
40¾	41¼	2,000	Westingh. E. & M	39¼	41	39¼	41	+2
9½	9¾	100	Wheeling & L. E	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
20¼	21¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¾	− ⅝
17¾	18½	39,900	Willys-Overland	19	19	17½	18	− ⅛
78	..	100	Willys-Overland pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	− ⅜
112	115	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	114	114¾	114	114¾	− ¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	16	17	Humboldt	60	75
B & S Gas	5	7	Iron Blos.	60	80
Begole	50	80	Iron Cap.	18¾	19¼
Bing Min.	9¾	10¼	Jerome V.	75	80
Boot Ely	65	75	La Rose	30	40
Boot & M.	50	52	Majestic	27	30
Butte & Su.	11	13	Mex Met.	29	30
Butte & D.	15	20	Mojave T.	13	15
Boot & Ar.	1	2	New Balt.	90	100
Calaveras	1	2	N. Y. & L.	25	27
Crown Res.	20	30	N Cornelia	15½	16
Con Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	New Doug.	1	1¼
Cortes	10	15	Nixon Nev.	85	90
Champ C.	6	8	Oneco	35	45
Chief Cons.	1½	1¾	Onondaga	20	28
E & B B.	.2	.2¼	Ray Herc.	3¼	3¾
Earl Eagle	4	6	Rilla	1½	2
Fortuna	5	6	†S W M.	1	1½
Gold Lake	2	5	†S W M. pf	7½	10
Gila C S.	17	17¼	U V Ext.	35	37
Houghton	50	100	Victoria M.	1¼	1⅝
Homa Oil	60	65	Yukon G'd.	1⅝	2

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The weekly statement of the associated banks and trust companies of Boston compares as follows with that of last week:

	Jan. 5, '18.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,453,000	$107,000
Loans, discounts and inv.	484,802	*3,790
Ind. deposits in U. S.	388,947	10,803
Due to banks	132,933	10,096
Time deposits	22,708	*834
Exch. for Clearing House	21,548	5,922
Due from banks	95,211	15,767
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve	59,841	1,741
Cash excess and in Federal Reserve	19,291	1,815

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Subscription books for the issue of $40,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph one-year notes were opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and closed at 10:15, application having exceeded the amount of the issue.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings General Electric Company's rights.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has advanced discount rate on trade acceptances from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Cuban American Sugar Company, the resolution of Directors approving the issue of $6,000,000 serial notes was adopted.

W. Harvey Thalman has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet, 7 Wall Street.

The Standard Motor Construction Company declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent. out of 1917 earnings.

The American Window Glass Machine Company declared a dividend of 14¾ per cent. to apply on back dividends on the preferred stock.

Robert C. Stanley has been elected first Vice President of the International Nickel Company, to succeed E. F. Wood, resigned.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks as of Dec. 31.

Fall River, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 A. M., today for temporary loan of $200,000, dated Jan.

We have orders in
Empire Steel
Eastern Steel
T. H. Symington
McCrory Stores
Santa Cecelia Sugar
Lehigh Valley Coal Prod.
Sheldon, Dawson, Lyon & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
Tel. 1611 Bread. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Delaware
Corporate Offices
Maintained
U. S. Corporation Co.
65 Cedar St., N. Y.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. Pfd.
Amer. Surety Co. of N. Y.
Geo. A. Huhn & Sons,
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5340 Rector
1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Want
Rock Island Gen'l Mtg. 4s, 1988
Manhattan Ry. Con. 4s, 1990
P. C. C. & St. L. Series D 4s, '45
Dominick Bros. & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
49 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 6570.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $31,355,500 issued, $26,494,000 matured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Company
INCORPORATED.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-seven Thousand Forty-two Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($57,042.48) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bids received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of January, 1918, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 2nd, 1918.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 5d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders for the amount of $12,250.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 8, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF ATLANTA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1943:

The undersigned, successor to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Thirteen Thousand Three Hundred Fifty-Three Dollars and fifty cents ($13,353.50) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 5th, 1918. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 6th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 2nd, 1918.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
The Franklin Society, operating since 1888 under the N. Y. Banking Law, announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
58th Consecutive Dividend
Even a dollar starts an account. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

TOBACCO DIVIDEND TO BE PAID IN SCRIP

The American Company Will Conserve Earnings for Use as Working Capital.

RATE OF 20% IS ASSURED

Big Increase in Volume of Business, $19,000,000 in 1917, Makes Step Necessary.

Directors of the American Tobacco Company have decided to begin the payment of dividends on the common stock in interest-bearing scrip, beginning March 1, for the purpose of conserving earnings as working capital. The dividend is 20 per cent. a year, and stockholders at a special meeting yesterday were told that no reason existed why the payment should not be continued at the current rate.

The stockholders met to vote on a proposal to authorize the conversion of $50,000,000 common stock in the treasury into common B stock without voting power. The plan was accepted by the share owners. Afterward a statement was issued by the management which said that the issue of any part of the B stock was not now considered necessary. The Directors added that the step was taken in preparation for possible future developments.

In explaining the decision to issue scrip in lieu of cash dividends the statement said:

"The enormous increase in cost of materials, particularly leaf tobacco, and the great increase in the volume of business, which amounted in 1917 to more than 27 per cent., or more than $19,000,000, over the business of 1916, has made necessary the employment of much greater working capital, and to meet this need the company has borrowed $25,000,000. In order to provide for this obligation the Directors proposed to utilize the cash which would otherwise be paid out in dividends on the common stock. They believe that the present earnings of the company fully justified the present rate of 20 per cent. on the common stock. They propose that, beginning with the dividend of 1918, the dividend on the common stock should be paid in scrip, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually and maturing in three years from March 1, and redeemable at maturity at the option of the holder either in cash or common stock B at par."

Scrip dividends are not new. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company distributed scrip dividends for several quarters three years ago on its preferred stock in order to conserve cash and continue its unbroken dividend record.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$1,403,156	$1,300,267	$102,889
Net aft. taxes	184,059	68,461	115,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,211	†99,743	103,954
11 mos. gross	15,607,415	14,128,353	1,479,062
Net aft. taxes	2,857,965	3,068,631	*210,966
Sur. aft. chgs.	982,111	1,565,712	*583,601

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	7,179,338	6,840,778	6,407,273
Net aft. taxes	1,469,202	2,077,456	2,047,317
Other income	166,356	114,274	113,674
Total income	1,635,558	2,221,730	2,160,991
Def. aft. chgs.	132,778	†372,531	†320,592
11 mos. gross	78,823,276	73,639,985	64,040,032
Net aft. taxes	19,597,426	21,262,977	20,711,875
Other income	2,290,930	2,453,647	1,560,701
Total income	21,888,355	23,746,824	22,272,576
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,521,168	4,649,927	4,702,245

†Surplus.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	2,174,896	2,152,587	22,309
Net aft. taxes	575,061	708,697	*133,636
11 mos. gross	20,272,236	18,666,050	1,606,186
Net aft. taxes	5,102,856	4,884,117	218,241

PHILADELPHIA & READING for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Receipts	5,934,062	5,521,567	412,495
Expenses	4,869,849	5,254,153	*384,304
Prof. in op'g.	1,064,212	2,263,415	*1,199,202
Rent, int., tax, &c., (estim'd)	572,500	799,500	73,000
Surplus	161,712	1,463,915	*1,272,202

From Jan. 1, '17. Jan. 1, '16. Increase.

Receipts	62,474,397	56,194,011	6,280,386
Expenses	47,597,684	34,620,972	12,976,711
Profit	14,876,712	21,573,038	*6,696,325
Charges	9,357,500	8,875,460	482,039
Surplus	5,519,212	12,627,577	*7,108,365

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON CO. for November—

Receipts	4,577,812	4,877,019	*299,207
Expenses	3,916,331	4,210,419	*294,088
Prof. in op'g.	661,480	666,599	*5,119
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	200,000	9,000	191,000
Surplus	461,480	657,599	*196,119

From Jan. 1, '17. Jan. 1, '16. Increase.

Receipts	45,291,352	38,561,863	4,729,494
Expenses	39,097,112	36,015,074	3,082,037
Profit	6,194,245	2,546,789	3,647,456
Charges	925,000	96,174	828,826
Surplus	5,269,245	2,450,614	2,818,631

READING CO. for November—

Receipts	586,043	581,685	4,357
Expenses	9,010	10,478	*1,468
Profit	577,033	571,206	5,826
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	493,000	456,809	36,190
Surplus	84,033	114,397	*30,363

From Jan. 1, '17. Jan. 1, '16. Increase.

Receipts	9,916,765	9,684,190	232,575
Expenses	110,764	91,050	19,714
Profits	9,806,000	9,593,140	212,860
Charges	5,628,000	4,995,719	427,280
Surplus	4,883,000	4,597,421	*214,420

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$40,244	$39,221	$1,023
Net aft. taxes	15,247	13,988	1,309
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,522	9,614	908
12 mos. gross	479,545	453,275	44,270
Net aft. taxes	217,810	184,942	32,868
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,384	106,967	27,416

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.—Combined earnings in milreis of all subsidiaries:

Nov. gross	7,695,000	7,160,000	535,000
Net earnings	3,492,000	3,762,000	*270,000
11 mos. gross	84,131,000	77,578,000	6,558,000
Net earnings	38,376,000	42,655,000	721,000

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.—

Nov. gross	86,077	72,694	13,383
Net aft. taxes	28,131	20,723	5,408
Total income	28,131	20,723	5,408
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,886	6,597	6,289
12 mos. gross	907,505	775,370	132,135
Net aft. taxes	327,880	279,879	47,001
Total income	456,198	356,429	99,769
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,301	187,810	98,491

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO. (Southwestern Power & Light Subsidiary):

Nov. gross	96,845	72,298	24,547
Net aft. taxes	44,584	45,097	*563
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,691	35,208	*1,517
12 mos. gross	980,763	841,238	139,525
Net aft. taxes	545,860	494,442	49,218
Sur. aft. chgs.	422,222	377,721	44,501
Bal. af.pf. div.	845,222	800,721	44,501

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

Nov. gross	643,408	517,627	125,776
Net earnings	464,911	329,626	35,285
Total net inc.	368,872	340,202	28,670
Sur. aft. chgs.	260,732	206,385	54,347
11 mos. gross	6,316,811	5,457,438	858,373
Net earnings	4,564,356	4,373,540	190,816
Total net inc.	3,692,485	3,501,126	191,359
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,345,419	2,080,108	265,311

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

Oct. gross	143,910	87,252	55,058
Net after taxes	48,853	33,045	15,808
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,972	13,856	12,117

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO., an American Power & Light Co. subsidiary—

Nov. gross	453,824	402,594	51,260
Net earnings	191,342	206,185	*14,843
12 mo. gross	4,627,818	4,151,294	476,524
Net earnings	2,069,425	2,008,864	62,561

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT, Southwestern Power & Light subsidiary—

Nov. gross	274,952	220,848	54,104
Net after tax.	108,824	109,422	*1,098
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,952	60,657	*15,705
12 mo. gross	2,553,758	2,220,060	332,698
Net aft. taxes	1,018,361	993,137	25,214
Sur. aft. chgs.	480,832	566,656	*87,824
Bal. af. pf.div.	235,832	381,989	*146,157

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO., including the Western Colorado Power Co.—

Nov. gross	482,904	408,197	78,807
Net after tax.	346,081	217,810	28,271
Total income	346,081	217,810	28,271
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,382	115,097	*18,715
12 mo. gross	5,106,601	4,247,302	861,299
Net after tax.	2,640,293	2,194,163	446,130
Total income	2,670,293	2,194,163	476,130
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,278,939	1,025,959	262,980

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. W.G. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Ariz. C. Min.	.50c		Jan. 31	Jan. 19
Col. F. & I. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Int. Nickel pf.	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mil. E. R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Stor. P. E. pf.	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Stand. M.	20c		Feb. 7	
United D'wood pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14

STOCK DIVIDENDS HELD NOT TO BE TAXABLE

Supreme Court Decides They Cannot Be Classed as Incomes—Decision Sends Up Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Federal decrees sustaining the validity of the stock taxing section of the 1913 income tax law and holding that stock dividends on profits earned prior to enactment of the Constitutional amendment permitting direct taxation of incomes, are incomes and are taxable, were today set aside by the Supreme Court.

"It is not necessarily true," said Justice Holmes, who read the opinion of the court, "that income means the same thing in the Constitution and the act. A word is not a crystal, transparent and unchanged; it is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content, according to the circumstances and the time in which it is used. The plaintiff says that the statute as it is construed and administered is unconstitutional. He is not to be defeated by the reply that the Government does not adhere to the construction by which alone it has taken and keeps his money, if this court should think that the construction would make the act unconstitutional.

"The court holds the dividend was capital as well for the income tax law as for distribution between a tenant for life and the remainderman. A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the company and adds nothing to the interests of the shareholder. The only change is evidence of ownership."

The proceedings were brought by Henry R. Towne to recover $20,208 paid as income tax on stock received by him by the readjustment of capitalization of a corporation. The lower court denied contentions that stock dividends are not incomes but a mere readjustment of the form of capital obligation already owned.

The Supreme Court's decision that stock dividends are not subject to income tax was received with enthusiasm in the financial district, where the recipients of large stock dividends from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Standard Oil companies, and others in the last three years had objected to the payment of taxes on what they considered a distribution of capital and not as income. The stock market responded to the Washington news by turning from a condition of indifference to one of strength, closing prices for the industrials and some of the railroad shares showing net gains extending from 1 to more than 3 points.

The demonstration of strength among the Standard Oil stocks on the Curb was greater than the upturn of stocks on the Stock Exchange. The shares moved forward 25 points. Atlantic Refining Company stock rose from $900 to $950 a share. Continental Oil also advanced 25 points.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, who collected the tax from Mr. Towne, said:

"I am not prepared to give figures as to the result of the decision, but I am able to say that its effect will not be very far-reaching. It is true there will be a small flood of payments for refund based upon the same ground, but in comparison with the total returns, the amount thus refunded will be very small indeed.

"It must be remembered that where a stock dividend of, say, $100,000 is divided among, perhaps, a thousand stockholders, the effect upon the tax schedules of each stockholder is not very great. For that reason I do not feel that the Supreme Court's decision is of very tremendous import except in a few isolated cases."

Ex-Justice Hughes, who argued the case before the Supreme Court, was in Chicago yesterday, and could not be reached. Members of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland, attorneys for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, were reluctant to discuss the decision until they had seen the full text of the court's opinion.

It was pointed out that if the court took the view that a stock dividend was not a dividend and could not be considered as "income," the decision would greatly benefit owners of securities, and could be applied not only to the tax collected under the 1913, but also to the tax collected under the new war revenue law.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A heavy snowfall occurred over a large part of the Winter wheat belt during night and yesterday, which should prove beneficial to the new crop. Receipts at primary points were larger, although still considerably under last year. World's exports were 5,053,000 bushels, compared with 7,340,000 the previous week, and 11,736,000 for the corresponding week last year. The Canadian visible supply increased 527,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 19,455,000, compared with 32,830,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2, Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The volume of business in the corn market yesterday was very small. The entire Chicago district was in the grip of the worst blizzard of the year, and in consequence transportation was badly crippled and wire service with the outside markets was interrupted. Moreover, the trade at large was disappointed by the action of the Chicago Board of Trade, which late Saturday afternoon decided not to interfere with current present trading regulations. This means that the maximum price of $1.28 for corn contracts in Chicago will remain. The market showed little change, as there was little in the situation to attract business, and final prices were net unchanged to ⅛c lower.

World's exports for the week were 1,282,000 bushels, compared with 985,000 the previous week and 3,142,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.87½ and No. 3 mixed at $1.85½, cost and freight New York, prompt shipment; Argentine corn at $2.05, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅝	..
May	1.23⅞	1.26½	1.25¾	1.25⅝	99⅝

OATS.

The oats market was also disturbed by the storm in the West, and the volume of business was small. Prices, however, were firm, closing with net gains of ⅛@¼c. An advance in the Northwestern markets helped to sustain prices, but on the bulges there was more or less selling on the theory that the technical position had been weakened by the recent heavy buying. The domestic visible supply figures were not published, but the Canadian visible increased 509,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 948,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 94@94½c; No. 2 white, 94½c; No. 3 white, 93¼@94c; No. 4 white, 93@93½c; fancy clipped white, 94@96c; ordinary clipped white, 93@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	80¼	78⅛	80¼	79¾	..
March	79¾	78⅜	79¼	78⅝	..
May	77⅞	76⅜	77⅜	77⅝	58⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, but a firmer tone prevailed and values were firm, especially toward the close. Hog receipts were small, especially at Chicago, where cars were caught in the blizzard, and hog prices were higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 5,000; estimated for Tuesday, 25,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 10,400 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.00	23.95	24.00	23.80	15.70
May	24.40	24.25	24.37	24.20	16.17
Ribs—					
January	23.77	23.57	23.77	23.47	14.60
May	24.20	24.02	24.17	24.02	15.07
Pork—					
January	45.80	45.50	45.80	45.45	28.80
May	45.37	44.90	45.30	44.87	28.47

COTTONSEED OIL.

While the total volume of business in the local market for cottonseed oil yesterday amounted to only 200 barrels, the undertone of the market was firm, and final quotations were 12 to 15 points net higher. There was a noticeable scarcity of offers, and, while the demand was not aggressive, buyers were forced to bid the market up to fill orders. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.00@..	19.00
January	..	..	19.92@20.00	19.80
February	20.00	20.00	19.95@..	19.80
March	20.00	20.00	19.97@20.00	19.85
April	..	..	19.93@..	19.80
May	..	..	19.98@..	19.85

COFFEE.

Recent advances were followed by rather heavy realizing in the coffee market here yesterday. Reactions occurred in consequence, but there was considerable support in evidence, and after selling off to 8.27c March rallied to 8.35c, with the market opening at a net decline of 5 to 21 points and closing at a net loss of only 9 to 18 points. The local spot market was firm at 8¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.12@8.15	8.25
February	..	..	8.22@8.25	8.35
March	8.35	8.27	8.33@8.35	8.45
April	..	..	8.41@8.42	8.53
May	8.51	8.40	8.49@8.50	8.61
June	..	..	8.57@8.58	8.69
July	8.68	8.57	8.67@8.68	8.77
August	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.85
September	8.86	8.78	8.84@8.85	8.93
October	8.87	8.87	8.91@8.92	9.03
November	..	..	8.97@8.98	9.08
December	9.08	9.02	9.04@9.05	9.13

SUGAR.

The American and Howell refineries have announced a price adjustment to basis of 7.45c, less 2 per cent. for graduated. While other local refiners are quoting, this would be the figure at which business would be authorized, in accordance with the official announcement by the International Committee last week. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar are coming forward, but it is believed that it will take weeks for the return of normal conditions. Sugar is arriving at Cuban ports, but free shipments are impossible owing to a lack of tonnage.

In raws prices were unchanged, with sales of the committee, including 20,000 bags Cubas at 4.985c, cost and freight; 8,800 bags Porto Ricos at 6.005, cost, insurance, and freight, and 973 bags San Domingoes at 4.748c, cost, insurance, and freight, afloat and prompt shipment. Prices were quoted at 4.985c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,499 packages. Quite a good deal of the delayed stock was reported at the terminals, but it was very difficult to get the goods to the stores, and the available supply in consequence was light. The market held firm on all grades of fresh creamery, while the storage goods were strong, some of the underpriced goods crowding closer to the best. Renovated firm. Ladies and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 52½@53c; extras, (92 score,) 52c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@51½c; seconds, (82 to 87 score,) 43½@46½c; thirds, 41@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54½@55c; extras, 53½@54c; firsts, 48@53c; seconds, 45@48c; creamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45@46c; seconds, 43@44c; firsts, 40@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 47@50c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@41½c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36½@37c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½@37c; No. 2, 36c; lower grades, 33@35½c.

EGGS.—2,909 cases. Arrivals light, and renewed storms throughout the West give prospect of long continued scarcity. Much of the supply is still arriving, more or less frozen, and prime stock, fit for the best trade, is very scarce. Prices for such rule firm, but there is wide range in the value of stock arriving, owing to the varying degrees of frost. A car of Pacific Coast white eggs, in Saturday, sold quickly at 49c, and two cars in yesterday at 70c. Storage eggs firm, with a moderate distributing demand, and some sales at further slight advance. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra, first, 66c; first, 64@65c; seconds and moderately frozen, 56@58c; thirds and poor, including more seriously frozen, 52@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 44c; firsts, 43@43½c; seconds, 40@42c; lower grades, 38@39c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 39@34c; State Pennsylvania, and nearby Western Kennery, white, fine to fancy, 73@75c; ordinary to good, 65@72c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 66@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 60@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 62@67c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.90	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.75	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.80	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.23
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.70
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.70	5.10
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.80
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.10	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.70	5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'23	4½@6	6.50	5.20
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1918-'28	4 @4½	5.50	5.10
St. L. Southwest.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1918-'28	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.25
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.00

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Steady at Net Gain of 16 to 30 Points After a Firm Session.

Barring some momentary symptoms of nervousness, the cotton market was unusually firm for Monday, and closed steady at a net advance of 16 to 30 points, the final quotations being nearly the best for the day. There was an unusual variety of news reports affecting the market in one direction or the other, but they appeared in the main to discount one another in trading opinion. The outstanding features were the more optimistic view of the transportation situation, more favorable weather reports from the South, and the continued strong trade demand, even at present high price levels.

The market opened steady, from 10 to 23 points higher than Saturday's close, with considerable Liverpool buying, and a number of Saturday sellers showing anxiety to cover. As has lately been usual on the strong openings, these prices tempted many longs to realize, with a consequent reaction in prices. The inherent strength of the market, however, was sufficient to bring about a recovery, and from this point to the close prices advanced rather steadily.

The Carolina mills whose closing last Friday caused a flutter reopened yesterday, with plenty of power assured by the rainfall over Sunday, and there were rumors that some of the New England mills were in the market for cotton from local stocks. In regard to transportation, the one hundred and fifty-odd steamers now tied up in the harbor for lack of coal present a highly unfavorable aspect of the situation, but on the other hand the belief that the Dutch steamers which have been here so long will soon be set to carrying cotton from the South, is encouraging the trade a great deal. Better management of available tonnage, by more thorough cooperation among the Allies, is also looked to help matters along. Only 100 bales of cotton were exported yesterday. Southern spot markets were officially reported unchanged to 25 points higher. Unofficial reports show 10,849,000 bales ginned to Jan. 1.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Jan.	31.43	31.66	31.30	31.65@31.66	31.42
Feb.	..	..	..	31.21 bid	30.99
March	31.06	31.20	30.90	31.16@31.17	30.94
April	..	..	..	30.84 bid	30.63
May	30.75	30.84	30.67	30.78@30.80	30.62
June	..	..	..	30.58 bid	30.39
July	30.43	30.53	30.32	30.49@30.50	30.30
Aug.	..	..	..	30.29 bid	30.10
Oct.	29.56	29.69	29.41	29.59@29.61	29.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and fifteen points higher at 32.53 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.10; New Orleans, 30.83; Savannah, 30.8; Augusta, 31; Memphis, 30.75; Houston, 31.15; Little Rock, 30.75; Dallas, 30.90. Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last W'k.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	19,537	26,594	19,315
Exports	100	..	26,848
Exports season	2,120,373	2,037,736	3,284,308
Port stocks	1,330,346	1,310,468	1,495,058
Interior receipts	34,440	31,573	17,967
Interior shipm'ts	29,027	26,324	24,947
N. Y. arrivals	5,490	2,512	977
New York stocks	158,344	135,425	144,289

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000; imports, 18,000, all American. Good middling, 6 points higher at 22.56d; middling, 6 points higher at 22.16d. The market opened quiet at 3 to 9 points higher. Closed steady at a net decline of 8 to 15 points. January, 23.28d; February, 23.20d; March, 23.02d; April, 22.94d; May, 22.79d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Plans for the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, to be held in Buffalo on June 20, 21 and 22, were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association yesterday at the Hotel Astor. The meeting was presided over by Frederick E. Hasler, President of the association, and was attended by Vice-Presidents Frank Vanderlip, Jr., and Charles E. Mitchell, and Secretary Frederick H. Ecker.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,934,750, were chartered today. They include:

Northern Producing Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; S. Goodman, G. G. Barry, R. Walker, 1,476 Broadway.

Woodhouse, Stoll & Co., Manhattan, silks, $50,000; D. Greenbaum, I. A. Levy, V. H. Woodhouse, 349 West End Av.

Twentieth Century Lunch Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Horwitz, S. N. Hanner, L. H. Hamburg, 1,146 43d St., Brooklyn.

Heyman & Schutz Realty Interests, Manhattan, $65,000; L. H. and W. A. Schutz, C. Heyman, New Rochelle.

Federal Food Products Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; H. A. Skinner, F. L. Watson, A. P. Anderson, 24 Nassau St.

The S. J. Sager Co., Syracuse, yarns and knit goods, $90,000; H. M. Steenberg, M. Mooney, S. J. Sager, Syracuse.

Jay-Kee Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; P. A. Lee, E. Drechsler, L. L. George, 164 West 141st St.

The Bassnger Co., Manhattan, carbon or black diamond for all mechanical purposes, $25,000; C. Basanger, E. N. and C. A. Wolz, 65 Nassau St.

American Instit

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Atlanta & Charlotte Railway
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
20 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
15 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 New River Collieries Pf. with Cm.
300 New York Railways
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
30 Todd Shipyards
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
23 Westchester Fire Ins.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 American Surety Stock
50 Brooklyn Tel. & Messenger
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Greeley Square Hotel Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Matawak Land Co.
20 National Surety
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.

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National Sugar Refining
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Texas & Pacific Coal
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Com. & Pfd.

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TOLEDO TRACTION OFFERING

$10,500,000 Two-Year 7% Bonds Will Be Sold at 98 1-2.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and the National City Company announced yesterday an offering of $10,500,000 two-year 7 per cent. bonds of the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company at 98½ and interest, to yield 7.82 per cent.

The bonds will be secured by a first collateral lien on practically the entire electric light and power and street railway business of Toledo. The bonds will also be secured by a lien, subject to divisional bonds, on the artificial gas and heating plants and interurban lines aggregating 121 miles of track. The income of the company applicable to the payment of the interest on the new bonds is more than twice the amount required.

The proceeds of the $10,500,000 issue will be employed for the retirement of the $8,699,000 bonds of the Toledo Traction, Light and Power Company maturing on Feb. 1, and to cover in part the construction costs of various extensions and additions made and being made to the system. The President of the company is Henry L. Doherty.

National Bank Call for Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks of the United States at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 31.

PLEA FOR GUATEMALAN AID.

Fund Started to Relieve Sufferers from Earthquake.

An urgent appeal for immediate funds to provide food, clothing, and other necessaries for sufferers in Guatemala City, destroyed by earthquake, was made yesterday by the Guatemala Relief Fund, of which Adolfo Stahl of the Banco de Guatemala, 38 Pine Street, is Chairman. All funds received will be telegraphed to the President of Guatemala for distribution.

Checks in favor of Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer, should be sent to Jasoi. A. Neilson, Secretary, care of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Incorporated, 38 Pine Street.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of **4 PER ANNUM** on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. Cor. 6TH AVE

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue.

An Interest Dividend (117th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of **Three and One-Half Per Cent.** per annum, credited January 1, 1918, and payable on and after Thursday, January 17, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1918, draws interest from January 1, 1918.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York
Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending Dec. 31, 1917.
4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918, to depositors entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before January 10, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
JAMES JUNIUS GOODE, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries

139TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
129TH DIVIDEND
New York, December 11, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING: December 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16, 1918
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 12th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1918, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 12, 1917.
197TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal Jan. 1st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TIN PRODUCTS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Tin Products Company will be held at the office of said Company, 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
New York, N. Y., December 31, 1917.
GEO. O. SEWARD, President.
HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of ten Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the sixteenth day of January, 1918. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 4th, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 17, 1918.
GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
New York, January 5th, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated December 29, 1917.
ALFRED MICHAELSON, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at 60-72 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, at one o'clock P. M., to elect eleven Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 7, 1917.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.
F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 15, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors to serve during the coming year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 286 West 34th Street, Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at three o'clock P. M.
WM. A. LOBB, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 27, 1917.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS' CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, New York City, on January 14, 1918, at twelve noon. Transfer books will close on January 4, 1918, and open on January 15, 1918.
SUGAR PLANTERS CORPORATION,
EDWARD S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY,
160 Broadway,
New York, December 26, 1917.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Edmunds & Jones Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, 52 William St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 22d, 1918, at 11 o'clock noon.
Dated, Detroit, Mich., January 8th, 1918.
V. E. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Comapny of America, Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M.
J. B. LINERD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the American Journal of Nursing Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 52 East 34th St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 15th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Distribution No. 63.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,807,162.50.
Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.
Payable January 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917.
By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

MIAMI COPPER CO.
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND No. 22.
January 7th, 1918.
The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of $1.50 per share for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1917, on the capital stock of the company, payable February 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1st, 1918. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
172-180 Whiton St., Jersey City, N. J.
January 7, 1918.
The Directors of the Standard Motor Construction Company have this day declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent. (20%) on the capital stock of the company out of the earnings of 1917, payable February 7, 1918, and that the transfer books be closed until that date.
LEWIS SPINKS, Treasurer.
December 17th, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared on the common stock, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1918.
C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,
Ampere, New Jersey.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividends of the quarter ending December 31, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, both payable January 15, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 5, 1918.
E. LANG, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable February 1, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1918.
James L. Ashley, Sec'y & Treas.
New York, January 7, 1918.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 15, 1918.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORPORATION

The Directors of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $6,000,000 preferred stock, payable January 15 to stockholders of record January 2.
B. A. GUY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
B. G. CRAWFORD, President.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1936	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1916	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Last. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Last. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94¾	95¼	94½	3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	..
4½s June, 1965	94¾	95¼	94½	3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
4½s Mar., 1963	94¾	95¼	94½	3½s Nov., 1953	..	80	..
4½s Nov., 1957	94¾	95¼	94½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	94¾	95¼	94½	4½s 1918-1828	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1966	88½	90	88	4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88½	92	88	4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	90	88	4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s Mar., 1962	88½	89½	88	4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	89½	88	4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1959	85	88	85	3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
4s Nov., 1958	85	88	85	3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s May, 1957	85	88	85	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
4s Nov., 1956	84	86	83	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s Nov., 1955	84	86	83	3s 1926-1936	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½				
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
40 Am. Light & Traction	223	221	221	224
210 Cities Service	220	211	217	220
2,240 Cities Service pf	72	70	71½	72

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 10	13	
Adiron. Elec. Power pf. 65	70	
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	88	41
Am. Light & Trac. pf. 92	96	
Am Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf. 70	75	
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub Utilities pf	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	
Am. W. W. & E. pattic.	9	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	60
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina P. & L. pf	90	94
Colorado Power	70	75
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	75	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23	24
Com. Power, Ry. & L. pf.	83	86
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	74	78
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	100	..
El Paso Electric pf	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf	90	93
Empire Properties	50	55
Empire Pow. Corp. pf	84	88
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	30	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	10	
Galveston-Hous. Elec. pf.	68	
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. Ry. Tr. & P. pf.	55	65
Interstate Electric	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	68½	67¾
Am. W. W. & L. col. 5s, '62	65	68	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '52	80	83
Ap. L. Power 5s, 1941	70	73	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1920	99	100
Cent. Power, Light Co. 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1930	100½	102
Commonwealth Power (New) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1918	97	98½
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 6s	100½	101½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Std. Gas or N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	Twin States Gas & El. 6s, 1923	..	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	73	78
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	96
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	85	88	United Util. col. 5s, '43	83	86
Kan. City Ry. & L. 5s	96	100	Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '14	93	99	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	90	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99½	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1922	99	99

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Arundel Sand & Gravel	32	32	32	23 Mt. Vernon	15	15	15
100 Alabama Co.	52	52	52	100 Do. pf	70	70	70
575 Con Coal	95	93½	93	5 Md. Gar	75	73	73
183 Con. Power	95½	94	95½	65 Mer. & M. Nat. Bk	27	27	27
170 Cosden	7¾	7¾	7¾	161 M. & M. Tr.	62	60½	60½
1,161 Fair Ch.	35	31	35	25 Nor. Cent	72	72	72
130 Elkhorn	23½	23	23½	80 United Ry.	28½	24	25¼
750 Houston Oil	43¼	43	43	100 Wayland	3¼	3¼	3¼
40 Hous. O. pf.	68½	66¼	66¾				

$1,000 Charles'n W. Car 5s	90	90	90
5,000 Con Coal ref 5s	82	81¾	81¾
1,000 Cosden 6-B.	81¾	81¾	81¾

$2,000 Ga.-Pac. 1st 6s	101¼	101	101
2,000 Kirby 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000 Md. Elec. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
4,000 W. B.&A. 5s	82	82	82

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am. Zinc	14¼	14¼	14¼	157 Mohawk	66	63¼	65
25 Ahmeek	79	79	79	10 Nipissing	8½	8½	8½
400 Algomah	25c	25c	25c	200 North Butte	15	14½	15
25 Alaska	1¾	1¾	1¾	10 Old Dom	48	48	48
10 Anaconda	61	61	61	20 Osceola	60½	60	60½
25 Butte & Bal.	45c	45c	45c	170 Pond Creek	18¾	18¼	18¼
27 Cal. & Ariz.	64½	64	64½	14 Quincy	73	73	73
1 Cal.& Hecla	450	450	450	155 Shannon	5¾	5½	5¾
70 Centennial	12½	12	12	100 South Utah	14c	14c	14c
248 Cop. Range	47	46	47	75 Super.& Bos.	3¼	3¼	3¼
300 Davis-Daly	5½	5¼	5½	75 Trinity	4	4	4
832 East Butte	10¾	10	10	116 U. S. Smelt	45½	43¼	45¾
32 Isle Royale	25	24½	25	90 Do pf	44	43½	43½
30 Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	113 Utah Con	11½	11	11
25 Lake	7	7	7	100 Victoria	3	3	3
10 Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾				

Railroads.

100 Bos. Elev	38¾	38¾	38¾
152 Bos. & Me	24	23	23
2 Chi. Jctn. pf.	84	84	84
100 Mass. Elec.	2¼	2¼	2¼
27 Me. Central	85	85	85

Miscellaneous.

13 Am. Agr.	80	80	80
4 Do pf	89	89	89
30 Atmospheric	61	61	61
20 Do pf	76½	76	76
15 Am. Sugar	100	99¾	100
13 Do pf	110	110	110
445 A. T. & T.	103	101½	102¾
35 Am. Wool pf.	92	91	92
10 A. G. & W. I.	99	99	99
60 Edison	140	140	140
45 E. Bos. Land	4	4	4
48 Gen. Elec	131½	129½	130

Bonds.

$15,000 A., G.& W. I. 5s	76½	76	76½
3,000 Miss. River Power 5s	67½	67½	67½
8,000 Swift 5s	93¾	93¾	93¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Booth Fish.	19	19	19	20 Pub. Serv.	74½	74¼	74½
25 Ch. P. Tool	49	49	49	234 People's Gas	42¾	42	42
10 Cudahy	101½	101¼	101½	55 Quak. O. pf.	93¼	95½	95¼
225 Cent. Station	104	104	104	580 Sears-Rtck.	143	140	142½
420 Dia. Match	108	105	105	200 Stew. War.	49	49	49
25 Hart S.&M.	57	57	57	279 Swift	125½	124	125¼
250 Lind. Light	26½	26¾	26½	596 Carbide	51	49	51
100 Do. pf	11	11	11				

Bonds.

$1,000 Chi. City ccn 5s	53¼	53¼	53¼
3,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	92½	92¼	92¼

$4,000 Peo. Gas ref. 5s	79½	79½	79½
10,100 Lib. 4s	97.29	96.50	97.20

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alliance Ins.	19¼	19¼	19¼	15 P. Co. cm.pf	32½	32½	32½
70 Am. Gas	87½	87	87¼	75 Phil. Elec	25½	25¼	25¾
21 Elec. S. Bat.	50	50	50	900 Phil. R. T.	29¼	28¾	29¾
468 Lake Sup.	13¾	13¼	13¾	110 Ton. Belm's	3¼	3¼	3¼
14 Lehigh Nav.	62	62	62¼	139 Ton. Mining	4	4	4
11 Lehigh Val.	58	57¾

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Otto R. Hartman Buys Brookfield—Up-State Investor in Three-Cornered Deal.

The sale of a Riverside Drive apartment house to an investor, who gave his city and country homes in part payment held considerable interest in the real estate market yesterday.

Frederick Brown sold to Otto R. Hartman the ten-story apartment house known as the Brookfield, at 450 Riverside Drive, on a plot 84 by 100, 225 feet north of 116th Street. The property carries an annual rent roll of more than $89,000 and has been held at $375,000.

Besides cash, Mr. Hartman gave in payment for the property his residence at 865 Riverside Drive, a three-story house, on a lot 24.9 by 70 by irregular, which has been held at $25,000; also his country home, Cliffdene, and three and a half acres of land on Warburton Avenue, at the line between Yonkers and Hastings, N. Y., held at $75,000, and also a second mortgage of $19,000 on the Evelyn, a seven-story apartment house, at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street.

L. F. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Interesting Three-Cornered Trade.

An up-State investor became the owner of a New York City tenement, as the result of an interesting deal, yesterday, involving Manhattan, Bronx, and Sullivan County properties.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to the Anthony Avenue Realty Company, Morris Heller, President, the plot 70 by 100 on the north side of Ford Street, about 300 feet west of Webster Avenue, in the Bronx, in exchange the buyer gave the six-story new law tenement at 171 Monroe Street, on a lot 22.1 by 100 feet, near Montgomery Street.

The latter property was resold to Morris Sandberg of Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, N. Y., who gave in trade his farm at that place. The property was held free and clear, and comprises more than 100 acres, with a residence and outbuildings.

Operator Active on Heights.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from former Food Commissioner John J. Dillon the five-story apartment house at 570 West 172d Street, on a plot 62 by 95, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. The property has been held at $90,000. James E. Barry of the Knap & Wasson Company negotiated the sale.

To Take Over Heights Apartment.

The 534 to 536 West 170th Street Realty Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000 to take over the five-story apartment house, on a plot 43.6 by 100, at that location. The Directors of the company are Charles L. Hubbell, H. Cochrane, and R. Rubenstein. The house is one of three acquired last March by Abraham Ruth.

Buyers for Tenements.

John Lucker sold the five-story double tenement 439 Eighty-fourth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, for John Meyer to William Dria.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold for $15,000 the five-story tenement, 20 by 100, at 132 East 119th Street to Laura E. Walker. The property was acquired in a trade a few weeks ago from Charles and Augusta Roesler.

Bronx Sales.

Harry A. Faller purchased from Frank E. Burgess a plot 33.11 by 100 by irregular on the southwest corner of Halsey Place and Washington Avenue.

George Fetz purchased from the Ulster Court Corporation 1,212 College Avenue, a twenty-family apartment on a plot 40 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 6,901 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story flat with stores on a lot 22 by 125. H. T. Wood negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Ernest O. G. Kasper to a client for investment the three-story brick store and apartments at 4,518 Fifth Avenue.

John F. James & Sons, Inc., sold 65 to 71 Fleet Street, adjoining the new Dime Savings Bank Building. The new owners intend to erect a business building.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to the Meister Builders the three two-family houses 70, 72, and 74 Lorimer Street, on a plot 54 by 72.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 79 Walker Street, containing 25,000 square feet of space, to the Empire Carpet Company for the estate of James C. Ayer; also the store and basement 54 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a term of years to "My Favorite Shop."

The Rowantree-Schley Company leased for Samuel Kempner the store and basement at 34 and 36 West Houston Street to the De Pree Chemical Company, chemists, of Chicago, Ill., who will use same as their Eastern distributing station.

White-Goodman leased for a term of years to the Herman Cloak Company the entire third floor at the southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, known as the Johnson Building, 1,333 Broadway.

Grossman Estate Sale.

The real estate holdings of the late Martin Grossman will be offered at public auction today by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company at the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. They include 101 to 103 Canal Street, 80 to 82 Clinton Street, and 97 to 103 Attorney Street, 86 to 88 Clinton Street, 31 to 35 East Fourth Street, 3,762 to 3,764 Park Avenue, and 2,157 Crotona Avenue.

Newark's Harbor Terminal.

The City of Newark, N. J., is planning to develop 400 more acres of its port terminal. This addition will give the city four more miles of dock frontage. The Federal Government has appropriated $1,330,000 for the work.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERAM AV, 2,240-2,242, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x84.4. Dec. 3; Mary C. De Terrouenne to Lawyers' Realty Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years; attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $20,000

EAST BROADWAY, 206, n s, 163.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.3 to s s of Division St (195) x 26x113.7, Jan. 4; National Hebrew Schools Association to Harris Rosenthal, 21 West 111th St, and Harrietta Holding Co., 3 West 35th St, due Jan. 7, 1924, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $39,000; attorney, Aaron A. Feinberg, 220 Broadway.....$18,500

MONROE, St. 171, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St. 22.10x100, Dec. 31; Morris Sandberg to Daily Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, due Jan. 1, 1920; 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

9TH AV, 794, e s, 50.5 ft s of 53d St, 25x100, Jan. 7; Frederick Glenz to Carl J. Stein, 420 West End Av, 2 years, 5½ p. c., prio mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

57TH ST, 27 West, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Catherine C. D. Rogers to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, 3 years; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St.....$75,000

113TH ST, 72 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 31; Theresa Faust to Ross Bell, 319 East 86th St, due Jan. 2, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob F. Llobter, 1,893 3d Av.....$2,000

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, old line, 50x99.11, Jan. 2; Alexander Lockwood to Ernest Lockwood, 533 West 125th St, 1 year.....$600

152D ST, 135 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, Jan. 5; Sarah Altman to John Finger, 144 East 176th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.....$500

150TH ST, 470-478 West, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170x99.11, Dec. 31; 470 West 150th Street Corp. to Murtha & Schmohl Co., at 100th St and East River, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$10,000

157TH ST, 547-549 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, Jan. 4; Kimmelman Leasing Corp. to L. Lawrence Weber, 575 West End Av, due Jan. 1, 1924, 6 p. c., mtg $170,000; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$15,000

Bronx.

LOTS 36 and 37 and e 10 ft Lots 100 and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x100; Taxpayers and Store Leasing Improvement Co., Inc., to Solomon E. Herrup, 100 Windsor Av, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solomon R. Herrup, 347 Main St, Hartford, Conn.....$1,700

134TH ST, 346 East, 25x100; George Feaster and another to Henry Feaster, 637 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1918, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, George Feaster, 340 East 134th St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

THOMPSON ST, 98 and 100, all; John Palmieri to Nicola Martino, on the premises, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.....$1,500

15TH ST, 108 West, all; Rosenberg Operating Co. to Simon Natchgall, 107 West 15th St, from Dec. 1, 1917, to Sept. 15, 1927; address, 108 West 15th St.....$600

100TH ST, 215 and 217 East, all; Harry Hardee to Sam Frank, 966 Eagle Av, Bronx, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, George Lodes, 449 East 140th St.....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11 x100; N. Y. Life Insurance Co. against Hickory Realty Corp et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. H. Bellinger, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 107th St, 21x82.9, and other property in Westchester County; Elliott Mortgage Co. against Annie L. Baumann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

MADISON AV, 137th and 138th Sts and pierhead line of Harlem River, block, &c.; 5th Av, 137th and 138th Sts and Madison Av, block, &c.; Madison Av, 137th and 138th Sts and pierhead line in Harlem River, block, &c.; 5th Av, 136th and 137th Sts and Madison Av, block, &c.; Madison Av, 135th and 136th Sts and pierhead line in Harlem River, block, &c.; Madison Av, w s, whole front between 135th and 136th Sts, —x—; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 100x0.11, and other property in Kings County; J. Sergeant Cram, exr., against Henrietta Raven et al, adjudication of will, &c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

MADISON ST, n w corner of 12th St, 80.6x25.6; Joseph F. Whelan against Frederick Rabbe et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. Harris.

207TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.8x98.9; Theodore Jantzer et al against Loulsa Schefers et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Feiler.

208TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20.8x128; George E. Chisholm et al against Winifred A. Fletcher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

134TH ST, n s, 473 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 89.11; Louis Silverstein against Frederick West et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

Bronx.

DALY AV, w s, 353.8 ft s of 177th St, 117.3x 110.4; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 72.7 ft s of Fordham Road, 75x78.2; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

ELSMERE PLACE, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, s s, 82.3x100.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 51.8 ft n of 187th st, 47.3x120.7; Bernard Grob et al. against Jacob E. Koch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Dominitz.

181ST ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 21.2x 70.2; Julius Lebrohnrauns et al., as executors, against Eliza Bartoli et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Reynolds & Gelz.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

86TH ST, 41 West; Fordham Stone Renovating Co. against Edward M. Schiffer et al; Dec. 19, 1917.....$199

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 979; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Anheuser-Busch Brewers' Association et al. April 27, 1917.....$809

SAME PROPERTY; Kues Bros. against same; April 28, 1917.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; John Kientsch against same; April 28, 1917.....$469

SAME PROPERTY; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against same; April 30, 1917.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; Lenox Sand and Gravel Company against same; April 30, 1917..$192

SAME PROPERTY; Kittanning Sand Company, Inc., against same; April 30, 1917.....$445

SAME PROPERTY; Schmidt Bros. against same; May 8, 1917.....$82

RAILROAD tracks and appurtenances, N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad, at 149th St, near Spencer Place; James McAvoy against N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company et al; Oct. 24, 1917. $12,496

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Worth Av, w s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 100x 185.6 to Brook Av x—x207.1, vacant; W. A. Cameron against J. F. Erhardt et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $730.09; taxes, &c., $13,870; to the plaintiff for $10.

204th St, 100 East, n s, 75.1 ft e of Villa Av, 28x98.7, three-story tenement and stores; E. G. Rode et al. against Pasquale Fusco et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; due, $4,-399.19; taxes, &c., $40.92; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Greenwich Av, 97 to 101, and 12th St, 738 West, to a two-story garage; C. S. Nathan, 241 West 37th St, owner; G. M. McCaue, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

West End Av, 333, to a five-story dwelling; L. R. Peabody, owner; C. T. Dieterlen, 15 West 38th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

12th St, 94 West, to a three-story and basement dwelling; C. Palmer, 852 Broadway, owner; R. W. Hadden and H. M. Baer, 695 5th Av, architects; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,240-2,242, w s, 47 ft s of 172d St, 48x84.4, foreclosure Oct. 29, 1917; Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Mary C. De Terrouenne, 14 Rue St. Louis, Versailles, France, Oct. 30, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$42,000

EAST BROADWAY, 206, n s, 163.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.2x113.3 to s s of Division St x26x113.7; Harris Rosenthal et al to National Hebrew Schools Association, 183 Madison St, mtg $20,000, June 2; attorney, Aaron Feinberg, 220 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 124.6 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Jacob Herb to George R. Arnold, 851 West 56th St, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 5; attorney, A. A. Dorter, 35 Nassau St..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick H. Heintz to same, ½ part, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, same. $100

LEWIS ST, 3 and 5, w s, 65 ft n of Grand St, runs n 40 x w 100 x s 25 x e 50 x s 15 x e 50 to beginning; Barnett Edelsack to Louis I. Baron, 108 West 43d St, Jan. 22, 1917; attorney, Jacob W. Block, 135 Broadway.....$1

MONROE ST, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.10x100; Anthony Avenue Realty Co. to Morris Sandberg, Livingston Manor, Sullivan County, N. Y., mtg $25,000, all liens, Dec. 31; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$1

WILLIAM ST, 103 and 105, w s, 27.2 ft s of John St, 54.7x41.9x irregular; Howard H. Williams to 103 William Street Corporation, 95 William St, mtg $115,000, Feb. 6, 1917; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hotchkiss, 84 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; 103 William Street Corp. to Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md., and 100 William St., New York City, Jan. 2; attorneys, same.....$1,000

47TH ST, 341 East, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x80, foreclosure Nov. 8, 1917; Mark Goldberg, referee, to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, and another, exrs., Jan. 7; attorney, William H. Van Benschoten, 40 Cedar St.....$5,300

98TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 24.10x100.11; John F. O'Brien to Florence O'Brien, 449 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,-000, Jan. 5; attorney, B. B. Coyne, 52 Broadway.

111TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; John V. Miller to Jacob Schroeder, 851 Hunts Point Av, mtg $36,500, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 2; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; E. and Auguste Roesler, trustees, to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME PROPERTY, Service Realty Co. to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

123D ST, 225 West, n s, 289.9 ft w of 7th Av, 34.9x100.11; Bertha Rothschild to Morris Uhlfelder, 225 West 123d St, mtg $25,-000, Oct. 17, 1912; Pearl Niles, Union, N. J.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Uhlfelder to Pearl Niles of Union, N. J., mtg $25,000, all liens, Jan. 7.....$1

132D ST, 155 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John Finger to Sarah Altman, 500 West 177th St, mat $18,500, all liens, Jan. 5, attorney, Barnett E. Siegelstein, 9 Nassau St.....$1

157TH ST, 547 and 549 West, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; L. Lawrence Weber to Kimmelman Leasing Corporation, 176 Broadway, b. and s., Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

FORD ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 70x 100; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St, mtg $3,000, Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GILBERT PLACE, 1,219, n s, 25x100; Hyman Silberman to David Lazar, 724 Beck St, mtg $1,750, Dec. 26; attorney, David Lazar, 724 Beck St.....$100

HALSEY PLACE, s e s, at s w s of Herschel St, 35.11x100x40.11x101.3; Frank E. Burgess to Henry A. Faller, 1,380 Herschel St, mtg $2,200, Nov. 5, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOT 112, map of Hunter estate; Antonio A. Oscaro et al. to John Raeside and another, 3,016 John St, Jan. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 36 and 37 and e 10 ft Lots 100 and 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x100; Solomon R. Herrup to Taxpayers and Store Leasing and Import Co., Inc.; mtg $2,000, Jan. 5; attorney, H. Knepper, 4,054 3d Av. $10

ROCK ST., n s, 125 ft e of Cornell Place, runs n 117.8x s e— x s 78.9 x w 50; Thomas J. Totten to Frederick J. Jaeckel, 2,690 Valentine Av, mtg $1,500, Jan. 4; attorney, F. J. Jaeckel, Bergen Bldg.....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, n e corner of 192d St; runs n 107.8x e 280.8 to Aqueduct x s 84.9 x w 228.9; Hurley Building Corp. to William M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., 2,487 University Av; mtg $17,000, Jan. 4; attorney, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 50x 100; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Thomas C. Dunn, 998 West 180th St, and another, executor, Jan. 4; attorneys, Denis, Mc-McE., 100 Broadway.....$4,000

132D ST, 677 East, n s, 90x110; also 152d St, n s, 95 ft e of Trinity Av, 30x110; Paul Quandt, Inc., to Erna Conway, 275 East 168th St, Jan. 4; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St.....$100

39TH ST, n s, 90.8 ft w of Union Av, runs n 149.1x w 37.6x s 149.3x e 37.6; Ambeck Realty Corp. to Nettie Kruse, 304 West 102d St, mtgs $39,950, Jan. 3; attorney, G. Manss, 149 Broadway.....$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,092; White Fireproof Construction Co. against German Hospital and Dispensary, owner; Andrew A. Smith, contractor.....$690

4TH AV, 429; Peerless Engineering Co., Inc., against H. C. Hallenbeck, owner; Paul A. McGolrick, contractor.....$408

316ST ST., 142 to 158 East; John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co. against William M. Scaich, owner; 31st Street Corp., owner and contractor; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$714

Bronx.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS on property of Home of Daughters of Jacob, at 167th St, between Teller Av and Findlay Av; A. L. Guidone & Sons, Inc., against Home of Daughters of Jacob, owner and contractor.....$8,630

CANNON PLACE, 5,688, 5,690, 5,692, 5,694; Knight & De Micco against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal.....$224

CANNON PLACE, 5,680, 5,682, 5,684, 5,686; same against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal.....$98

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 155x 285; David Lupton's Sons Co. against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Thomas F. Penders Co., Inc., contractor.....$404

WASHINGTON AV, 1,816-1,818; Samuel Roth against Bernstein-Kramer Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor, renewal....$93

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 25 PINE STREET

Will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

To Close the

Estate of Martin Grossman

By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,

at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels

as follows:

191-193 Canal St.

2 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.

Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St.

5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.

4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 125.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx

2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx

New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 50 x 225.

60% on Mortgage at 5½ %

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 Bway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Three Million Lines Increase.

In 1914 The New York Times published 9,169,927 lines of advertisements, in 1915 9,682,582 lines, in 1916 11,352,498 lines, and in 1917 12,525,808 lines—a greater volume (Help and Situation Wanted advertisements excepted) than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

MANY owners of buildings are dissatisfied with the net return from their properties. In many cases this dissatisfaction is justified.

In some cases the owners have consulted us and we have been able to increase the earning power of such backward properties by applying methods the soundness of which we have proved to the satisfaction of our clients.

We have a department of Building Management which you are invited to consult. We can generally tell by an examination of your property whether it is susceptible to an increase of earning power or not.

Loton H. Slawson Company, Real Estate, 171 Madison Avenue, New York

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Charming Summer or All-Year Home,

Best section of Huntington, near bay and golf club; dwelling 8 rooms, every convenience; garage; poultry buildings; large garden; fruit, shade trees and shrubs in abundance; large plot; bargain at $10,000; non-resident owner wants offer.

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL HOME

Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. OWNER, 200 B'way, N. Y., Room 506.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $8,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Actual Riparian Rights to PICTURESQUE LAKES.
Ready to Live in Now.
Splendid commutation to N. Y. C.

Ten huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round outdoor sports; golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment, and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write me; there are more and better things not told in this advertisement.

P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

164 William Street
5-story building.
Possession at once.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar St.
TEL. 5700 JOHN.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

All Show Windows
AUTOMOBILE SECTION
SECOND FLOOR (80x45)
Day & Night Service; Sprinklers.
244-250 West 49th St.
Tel. Bryant 2410.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

TO SUBLET
Desirable Office
Brunswick Building, 5th Ave.-26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
TEL. MAD. SQUARE 784

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

Automobile Truck Sales Room
315-317 West 47th St.
GROUND FLOOR
Sprinkler Service; At Every Way.
Phone Bryant 2410

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

Liquidation Sale by Public Auction

By order of Newell & Knowlton, Inc.,

Wednesday, January 16th, 1918

At 11 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises
North Central Street and Lawrence Branch, Portland Division,
Boston & Maine Railroad
PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
7—PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE—7
282—LOTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—282

To be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers.

REAL ESTATE

PARCEL NO. 1—MANUFACTURING PLANT, on Railroad—with two artesian wells and reservoir—39,950 sq. ft. of land—4 buildings.
PARCELS NOS. 2, 3 and 5—SMALL MANUFACTURING SITES—on Railroad—containing respective areas of 36,500 sq. ft., 51,250 sq. ft. and 110,507 sq. ft.
PARCEL NO. 4—Frame Office Building, (to be removed from premises.)
PARCEL NO. 6—Two Family House, with 12,000 sq. ft. of Land.
PARCEL NO. 7—Frame Barn and Wagon Shed, with 23,547 sq. ft. of Land.

282—LOTS OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—282

Consisting of: IRON and WOODEN TANKS, PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, PIPING, SCALES, DYNAMO, BLOWERS, SHAFTING, BELTING, HORSES, WAGONS, FARMING TOOLS, OFFICE FURNITURE.

For descriptive circular, apply to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS
Established 1888.
Real Estate and Insurance 170 Westminster Street
Providence, Rhode Island

WEATHER AND WAR
have most seriously interfered with the
Grossman Estate Partition
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

Choice Speculative and Investment Properties must be partitioned. Bargains will prevail. 60% may remain on mortgage at 5½%.

Owing to inclement weather, estimates of the aggregate amount to be realized at this sale will be accepted in our competition up to noon today. Bring your estimate to the Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

M. MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 25 PINE STREET

A few desirable
OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
BURRELL BUILDING
171 Madison Ave., cor. 33d St.
Permanent light. No courts. No manufacturing
No shipping. Strictly office space
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, *Agents & Managers*
171 Madison Avenue - Tel. Murray Hill, 3580

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Ready February First.
9 to 17 Post Ave.
1 Block Dyckman St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 Rooms, $29-$47
Exceptionally large, light, well-planned apartments; every modern, up-to-date convenience.
Apply representative on prem., or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. St. Nich. 8910

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms

This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.

Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 8324.

JUST COMPLETED.
The Nouvelle
APARTMENTS
25 West 91st St.

High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Phone Rector 5604-5605 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

LOFTS, FLOORS, OFFICES,
2,500 SQ. FT.
LIGHT, MODERN, FIREPROOF.
107 EAST 19TH ST.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

For Rent.—Two offices, thoroughly furnished; facing 5th Av., vicinity 34th St.; ready for occupancy. H 59 Times.

Attention! Caterers. To let 8 rooms, including kitchen, in very high-class furnished apartment house. 27 West 91st St.

REAL ESTATE.

GARAGE FOR SALE.

Owner will build garage 100x100 on corner Coney Island Av., one block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; very good location; easy terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Factory for sale; contains 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 H. Water Power; city conveniences; price $16,000. For particulars address F. B. Warner, (personal,) 98 Chambers St., city.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors in a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 148 West 36th St. Phone 4533 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Miscellaneous.

Florida furnished house to rent; one on Biscayne Bay, with launch. The Bliss Properties, Inc., 303 13th St., Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

80th, East.—Lower part house, suitable for physician, dentist. Telephone Lenox 9189.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House, low rent, long lease, to be altered for small apartments. X 367 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

84TH, 64 EAST.—Large alcove room, bath; handsomely furnished; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

85ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 3900 Murray.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms. East & West Sides.

CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

EXPENSIVELY furnished apartments, corner 5th Av., upper 40s; ideal for doctor; good heat, electric light, telephone. G 148 Times.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gullick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large-sized, attractively furnished 3-room apartment. Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments; two rooms and bath.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Washington Sq.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; piano; $200. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6268.

48TH, 67 WEST.—Attractively furnished nonhousekeeping apartment; one reception, two bedrooms and bath; admirably arranged for two or three gentlemen. Telephone Bryant 6483.

52D, 46 WEST, (first floor.)—Excellent location; doctor's office or bachelor. Rhinelander 2850.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room, bath room; electricity, steam heat.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated four-room furnished apartment in new apartment house near Central Park; tiled bathroom, shower; iceless refrigerator; will lease four months or longer; bargain at $165. Circle 8580.

57TH, 209 WEST.—Facing south

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 490, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment; twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month; less conditionally. Private telephone 6/J Morningside, Evans, 123; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Elegantly furnished; abundance of heat; ideal home; long or short lease; grand piano. Particulars 1176 Vanderbilt.

STUDIO, 54 West 39th, north skylight, southern exposure; three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

THREE ROOMS, bath, and kitchenette; large, light comfortable rooms, attractively furnished, complete in every detail; two elevators, fine hall service; sacrifice rental. Telephone 9700 Morning., (Mrs. Fay,) or call at 421 West 119th St.; near Columbia.

Unfurnished—East Side.

84TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Supt. or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

BEAUTIFUL Elevator Apartment; $60.—Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison Av., 126th St.; 7 rooms; white enamel.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor, large three room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. Murray Hill 427.

PARK AV., 446.—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; reasonable rent. Plaza 6145.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

To lease, beautiful apartment of 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finely decorated, southern exposure; building 119 feet long on 58th St., northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on the premises.

58TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

To lease from July 1 next, beautiful apartment, 20 rooms and 6 bathrooms, finely decorated; an entire floor; building covers 4 lots of land; northeast corner. Inquire for Mr. Breen on premises.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Single room apartment; electric light, steam heat, open fireplace; southern exposure; French windows; $60 monthly; also large ground-floor studio with skylight, $100 monthly. Chelsea 3272.

14TH, 6 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea, 3100.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living room, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

92D ST., (Near Riverside.)—Five large sunny rooms, two baths, high class, $100; immediate possession; unexpired lease. Phone Riverside 8583.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Superb 7-room corner apartment; reasonable. Apply Supt.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.—EIGHT large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

ONE WARM APARTMENT.—FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $65. 40 Morningside Av., N. E. cor. 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,000 a year. Phone Morningside 9080. Superintendent, on premises.

SUNNY 4-room elevator apartment. Telephone Audubon 5684.

Brooklyn.

BILTMORE APARTMENT, corner of Ridge Boulevard, 69th St., Bay Ridge; two blocks from 4th Av. subway; highest class 4 and 5 room apartments; $40 and up. Telephone 1200 Bay Ridge.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED.

Furnished Apartment of 4 or 5 rooms, by month, preferably in building with good dining room; moderate price; pleasant locality; must be thoroughly heated; respectable family of adults. R. 151 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, between 60th and 110th Sts., west side; must be at least six rooms, modern; not over $100. Write Klein, Paramount Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penn.

List your Home Comfort furnished and unfurnished apartments for speedy results with ISABEL DAINTRY AND MARY CAMPBELL, 66 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3099.

Two rooms, bath, kitchen, properly furnished, modern building, west side, two or three months, preferably building having restaurant. M. Anderson, 45 Nassau. Cortlandt 5896.

BACHELOR APARTMENT wanted, 2 rooms and bath; preferably between 50th and 60th Sts., near subway or "L." Write particulars Room 172, 68 Broad St.

Furnished Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, centrally located; rent not over $125 monthly; full particulars to Martin W. Smith, 19 West 44th St.

An apartment consisting of five rooms, two bedrooms, bath, parlor and kitchen, with conveniences, adjacent to subway or car lines. 223 Times Annex.

TWO ELDERLY gentlemen wish apartment for Winter, 6 or 7 rooms, west side; will take servants if desired. Y 216 Times Annex.

Four or 5-room strictly modern apartment; small family; must be convenient to subway. L. Rothschild, 1 Wall St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Small apartment; kitchenette; moderate rental; adults; any location; three months. A 277 Times Downtown.

Furnished or unfurnished, 4 to 5 rooms above 160th West; suitable for physician. Y, 221 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

One room, kitchenette, bath; electricity, steam heat; modern building; south of 50th St. preferred; not over $40. Address Cummings, 128 Washington Place, New York City.

5-ROOM APARTMENT, southern exposure, modern, above 72d, west side. Cortlandt 8065.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 108 EAST.—Private residence, well furnished studio room, with or without bath; double or single; reference.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; private floor; single; French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; running water, open fireplace, piano; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; bath or running water.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique mahogany and china; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large sunny room for bachelor, small parlor, studio; references.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; running water; near bath; electricity; references.

55TH, (1,780 Broadway.)—Very desirable room; elevator. Apt. 6G. Circle 2181.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; running water.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large furnished room, running water, suitable for two people; all conveniences; 5th floor; elevator.

58TH, WEST.—Gentleman going South will rent well furnished sitting room, bed, and bath for next three months; extra bedroom if desired; terms moderate; reference; seen by appointment. Telephone 3008 Circle.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; in modern house; two months. Telephone 3593 Circle, Apt. 4C.

59TH, 339 WEST.—Front room to rent to parties who have own bedclothes. Mrs. Francis Edwards.

60TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, steam, electricity; charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 20.)—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining rooms below.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, two rooms, private bath; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms, bath; heat, (coal in cellar;) gentlemen, 1,242 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Warm, attractive room, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large front room and bath; beautiful view; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium size; continuous hot water.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; also medium-size rooms.

72D, 271 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite, in exclusive bachelor house; electricity, heat, hot water, parquet floors.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive large or small rooms, with baths.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Warm, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath, southern exposure.

75TH, 158 West.—Unfurnished, large rooms, with all modern comforts; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; hot water; one or two gentlemen, business woman; also small, light room.

75TH St., 181 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished outside room; single or connecting; warm. Ross.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; connecting bath; electricity; exclusive; house near subway.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large double rooms; lavatories, telephone, electricity; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New Norece Hall Annex; large and single rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove; running water; small room.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large, well heated, sunny room, with or without private bath.

82D, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen or business people preferred.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

83D, 54 WEST.—Two warm room suite, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; references.

84TH, 111 WEST.—Large, neatly furnished parlor suite, suitable for two; single room; conveniences; reference. Ferris.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, warm rooms, all conveniences; refined surroundings. Telephone.

85TH, 332 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOM IN HIGH-CLASS BACHELOR APARTMENT. COFFIN, SCHUYLER 8265.

86TH, 538, (West End Av.)—Attractive room, connecting bath; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms well heated; elevator; references. King.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Exceptional room, dressing room, bath, $12; private house; gentleman; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

91ST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 9536.

98TH, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent room, steam heat, continuous hot water; suitable for business persons; references.

99TH, 316 WEST.—Two single rooms; small private family; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 308 WEST, (Newman.)—Large sleeping room, next bath; elevator apartment; after 7 P. M.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; electricity; gentlemen. Academy 1936.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, warm front room, suitable 1 or 2; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 10.

116TH, 408 WEST.—Desirable two-room suite; private family; elevator. Apt. 43.

116TH, (Near Riverside and Columbia.)—Sunny front room. Telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, large, suitable two, adjoining bath; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive, outside rooms; Southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

142D ST., 546 WEST.—A nice warm and cunny room.

183D, 520 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large outside room; elevator, subway; reasonable. Simpson.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; homelike, quiet. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CHRISTIAN couple have a room for gentleman of refinement in modern apartment, Central Park West, in Nineties. G 344 Times Downtown.

ENGLISHWOMAN having front apartment Riverside Drive will rent attractive room to one seeking first-class accommodation and willing to pay for same. Y 212 Times Annex.

FURNISHED rooms, elevator apartment; home comfort; plenty heat; laundry, etc., looked after; bachelors preferred; block from 72d St. subway.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH; ALSO TWO LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, FOR REFINED GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRALLY LOCATED RESIDENTIAL SECTION; WELL HEATED AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; REASONABLE TERMS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. A 251 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, overlooking Park; charming, warm, front room; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110, (Apt. 34.)—Warm, comfortable room; elevator; electric lights; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Suite two beautiful sunny corner rooms, bath; overlooking Hudson; gentlemen; Apartment 73. 9,881 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (80th.)—Beautiful rooms facing Drive; also 3-room apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Large front room, twin beds, private house.

RIVERSIDE, (34) West 77th.)—Heat guaranteed; 1, 2 rooms, bath, $75-$150 month.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath, breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 410.—Three desirable rooms, single or en suite. Phone Schuyler 3283.

WEST END AV., 606. (103d.)—Large front room adjoining bath; steam, electricity; $9.

WEST END AV., 487, (83d.)—Very large room, private bath; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. Main 755.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant front room, (studio floor,) private house. Schuyler 7352.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ROOM, private family, phone, centrally located, by English Protestant nurse. R 153 Times.

Double room, bath; rent not exceeding $80 monthly; references exchanged. H, 54 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $10 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large, medium-sized rooms, with baths; excellent table.

MADISON AV. 213, (30th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 46TH ST.

Warm rooms, with board; table board.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6836.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms, private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; well heated; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, warm, steam-heated rooms, en suite or single; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

82D, 29 WEST.—Large unfurnished second-floor front room; will furnish to suit; all improvements; parquet floors; electricity; also smaller furnished room, with board; parlor dining room; best of food and service; a home for particular people.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Two desirable, medium-sized rooms; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting bath; all modern conveniences; excellent board; references.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Very desirable large single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; desirable guests.

93D, 205 WEST.—Large, front room; elegant house; constant hot water, electricity.

98D, 21 WEST.—Rooms; well-heated house; phone; subway, "L"; French cuisine.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without private bath, cuisine; service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double front parlor; first-class Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity; excellent table; heated; Jewish family; moderate.

82D, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, heated; gentlemen or business people preferred.

Board, 3 adults, connecting rooms, running water, home cooking, modern apartment, vicinity Broadway and 181st. M., Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6620.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Corner 77th.)—Refined home surroundings; suite of large rooms, private bath; also smaller rooms; home cooking; references required.

Sanitarium privileges, choice residential locality; private, $50 to $100 weekly. R 108 Times.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 129th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

541 WEST END AV., (86TH.)

Table guests; parlor dining; social parlors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Uexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
SHOW WEEK SPECIAL.
During this week the Used Car Department will show a special line of REBUILT CADILLAC EIGHTS, both open and closed models.
This is a real opportunity to save money. These cars will be worth more money in the Spring than they are now being sold for.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 556 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Open evenings.

CADILLAC, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 6045.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 140 West 49th St.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; limousine, landaulet; also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS 1916 touring; just painted; excellent condition; leaving city; will sacrifice for $500. Phone Mr. Morrison, Empire Hotel.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE BROTHERS TOWN CAR
LANDAULET,
Used 2 months, driven 1,200 miles; condition and appearance like new; cost over $2,000 new; owner will sacrifice at $1,200.
Box M. M., 306 Times Downtown.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT 1916 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $185.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords, at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes, standard makes. At less than dealers' prices. Excellent opportunity for dealers. All cars guaranteed as represented. Bronx County Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 607 Bergen Av., Corner 149th, Melrose.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS.
1917 Sedan, 1917 4-passenger; 1917 Touring, (Winter top;) 1917 Town Car; 1916 Berlin and Touring; 1915 Sedan and Touring; private owners; time payments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

HUDSON Cabriolet; run 4,600 miles, and better than new mechanically; cost today, with extras which go with it, $2,785; owner in California; will sell for $1,500. Address William Boyle, 846 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

LANCIA 5-passenger; wire wheels; late model. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON.—LIMOUSINE CAR, NOT QUITE ONE YEAR OLD, FOR SALE; PERFECT CONDITION. APPLY J. E. D. & CO., 20 BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PACKARD Sedan, late model 6-48; lately overhauled, rebuilt, and painted at cost of $1,000; all equipped; 2 extra new tires, lap-robe, full set of tools; ready for the road; A1 condition; any demonstration. $750. American Motor Company, 551 West 47th St.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7-passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7-passenger.
Packard Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PAIGE touring car, Fairfield model, 1917. 226 East 54th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 38-C limousine; run less than 1,000 miles since complete REBUILDING; tires almost new; good spares. Also **1916 Stearns-Knight** light four touring; tires nearly new; two spares; excellent mechanical condition. L. J. Schiller, Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Craine-Simplex (1917) Limousine.
Packard (1916) Landaulet; like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 4-pass. phaeton; Locomobile, 1914, 38 limousine. Tel. Mr. Art, Mulberry 3240, 538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, Turner seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7-passenger.
RENAULT 1913 brougham-landau, 7-pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7-passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO REBUILT AUTOMOBILES.
1916 TOURING.
One of the most dependable cars on the market. Has been thoroughly gone over in the Reo service station; repainted in standard color; extra tire mounted on rear.
READY FOR THE ROAD.
90-day guarantee against defective parts.
Used Car Department.

REO MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., INC., 54th St. and Broadway. Tel. 1271 Circle.

F. D. PALMER, Manager.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4624.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

ROLLS ROYCE Sedan; also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Maccotmell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car; latest model; bargain. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 200 West 59th.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917. 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; linings, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 1900.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 223 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS. — Late production; 8-cylinder brougham landaulet; excellent condition and appearance throughout; elaborate body construction; cost new, $5,450; will sacrifice. O 41 Times.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lumenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER 1916 six-cylinder coupe; paint in good condition and engine in fine order; has been run about 8,000 miles by the owner; fine car for a doctor; price reasonable; can be seen by appointment only. H. N. Dunham, 487 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone—Before 8900 daily from 10 to 4; Prospect 4839-R evenings and Sundays.

STUTZ 1915 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod. 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7, tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9016. Room 66, 2 Columbus Circle.

FORD one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Y 203 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1917 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK Touring.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster. Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter, $850.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
232 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1916 Humbout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
Open evenings and Sunday till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av., BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon. Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St., several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Any car, new or used, purchased and sold for cash or monthly payments; absolutely no advance in price; your car accepted in part payment; valuable information provided on all cars. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS.
Franklin sedan and touring, Hudson limousine and touring, Buick touring, Stutz 4-pass., Dodge sedan; private owners; payments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 80th St., near Lexington Av.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

FRANKLIN cars bought, sold, or accepted in part payment for other cars; new or used. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

BUICK, 1917, D-45 touring; state condition, mileage, and cash price. R 138 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 898.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 304 West 43d St. Phone 4210-8580 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School Largest and best school in the **WEST SIDE, U. S.** Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes. 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; competent, intelligent, conscientious; several years' experience. O 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; efficient, capable taking full charge; references. O 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable take full charge, trial balance, stenographer; $20. H 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, controlling accounts, trial balances; $20. O 342 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, Christian, experienced, would like position as bookkeeper or general office work; references. W. 613 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 3½ years' experience; double entry, monthly trial balance; best reference; $16. W. A., Times, 2,960 3d Av., Bronx.

CASHIER, Bookkeeper, Swiss, French linguist, bonded, seeks situation in good hotel or restaurant. R 8 Times.

CLERK. — Office assistant; experienced; competent; desires position. Ida Rubin, Madison Square 3073.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—Work at home; up-to-date styles; reasonable prices. Plaza 7283. Lammers, 436 Madison Av., one flight up.

GIRLS.—Two girls want place together; cook; waitress. Address 200 West 94th, care of janitor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Employer going to France, I seek position. Taylor, 5537 Colum

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The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000 Per Agate Line
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HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

BOOKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching new expert filing methods in six weeks; join any day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 84 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABLE-BODIED MEN wanted, between 18 and 45, to enter service as firemen; between 21 and 30, to enter service as brakemen; also skilled mechanics for railroad work. Apply or particulars to nearest station agent, L. Y., N. H. & H., or C. N. E. Railway. W. Wilcin, General Manager.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced; permanent position for right man; state age, salary, &c. O 820 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANE INSTRUCTOR.—In school for mechanics, a man well up in aeroplane construction, planes, fuselage, landing chassis, wiring, truing up, motors, etc. Must have experience and salary required, Box O 35 Times.

ARTIST.—All-around, experienced figure man; bring samples. Art Department, Singer Co., 53 West 23d St.

ASSISTANT BUYER for cloak and suit department; must have thorough knowledge of these lines, be modern ideas, steady employee, liberal salary to right party. S. & W. Bauman, 2,151 3d Av.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern, with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, responsible and long-established house of toys, games, etc., requires the services of a man thoroughly experienced in the laboratory supply business; one who is competent to make estimates on chemicals and chemical apparatus, answer correspondence, and act as assistant to the manager; the position is permanent; a very liberal salary will be paid to start, and this opening will give the right man an almost unlimited opportunity for advancement; applications will be considered, must give full information regarding qualifications, age, character, and experience; all applications held strictly confidential. Address Y 225 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, one who thoroughly understands posting, &c.; one residing in Bronx preferred. B. & C. Co., 2,887 3d Av. (150th.)

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent position for a competent, experienced man; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 46 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; office assistant., mfg. concern; state age, salary. 46 Times.

BOY.—Large concern dealing in iron and steel products has several openings for boys between the age of 16 and 19; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school records considered; high school graduates preferred. State age, education; give reference. M 253 Times Downtown.

BOYS, CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON, 1123 BROADWAY, 3TH ST., require services of office boys, 16 years old; must be public school graduates; good chance for advancement.

BOYS—STENOGRAPHERS, manufacturer's office; excellent opportunity; permanent, advancement; pay according to ability. Smith Pharmacal Co., 323 East 34th.

BOY, about 16 years of age, in office of wholesale grocery house; opportunity to advance; state your age and reference; salary $10 weekly to start. O 363 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Promotions to other departments have left a vacancy in messenger department of corporation; good opportunity for neat appearing, ambitious boy; salary $8 per week. 11 11th floor, 207 West 25th St.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance to other position in growing concern; must be wide awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Real estate; beginners preferred; experience unnecessary; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. B. A. L., 4 Times Sq.

BOYS.—Two live boys in electrotype plant; $10 to start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 434 West 33d St.

BOY, bright, stock broker's office; state religion; salary to start $6. A 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and active, Brooklyn insurance office, A. A., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

BOY intending to study law wanted; busy office; answer fully. O 262 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18, wanted in banking house; good opportunity. M 286 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—As stock runners; experience not essential. Room 812, 61 Broadway.

BUS CONDUCTORS.

Men 25 years or over; married men preferred; permanent positions assured; good references required; $7.46c. an hour to start; capable men become drivers within a few months; pay 35c. an hour to start. Apply any weekday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY, 10 EAST 102D ST.

CANVASSERS AND SALESMEN to sell electric sweepers to users; liberal commission or salary; good men make good money; permanent position with good chance for advancement. H 38 Times.

CASHIER for apartment hotel; $80 and meals. Address B. A., 98 Times.

CLERK.—Young man in office of wholesale grocery house; prefer one having experience in our line; state your age, previous employment, and reference; salary $15 weekly to start. O 364 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted. Union Square Hotel, Union Square, N. Y.

DESIGNER on high-class platinum diamond mountings; give references and salary expected; strictly confidential. Write "Diamonds," 1,364 Broadway.

FOREMAN, first-class; salary $14 per week. Apply, with reference, immediately, 113 East 64th St. See Manager.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering state outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. J. D., 150 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.—HIGHEST WAGES PAID TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; PLENTY OF OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF; UNITED STATES CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY M. R. SCHOENBORN, HERALD SQUARE HOTEL HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DRAFTSMAN, marine; exceptional opportunity for experienced man, familiar with hull work; Government plant; liberal salary. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., foot of 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGINEERS, WE NEED MEN TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK. Are you qualified? Men with shop experience and technical training will have every chance to make good. Sales experience not essential. Send your qualifications with photograph to the INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION, HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, N. J. (All communications will be considered confidential.)

ENGINEER FOR BROWN HOIST; ALSO PIPEFITTERS AND FIREMEN. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54th ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGINEER, licensed for wet wash laundry; four days. Call 10-1, Industrial and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

ERRAND BOY wanted. Rullman, 111 Broadway.

EXPORT MAN WANTED BY LARGE COMMISSION HOUSE HANDLING FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, AND KINDRED LINES; A HIGH-GRADE, EXPERIENCED EXPORT MAN; AMERICAN CITIZEN; MUST BE A THOROUGH EXECUTIVE, COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF EXPORT DEPARTMENT. REPLY BY LETTER, STATING PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND EXPECTATIONS AS TO SALARY, TO R. D. M., 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENTLEMAN having business acquaintances, sell printing, stationery; salary or commission. O 361 Times Downtown.

HEARN, 14th St., West of 5th Av., requires tall, bright young men over 18 years of age as WAGON BOYS. Good pay; permanent position; quick advancement.

HEARN, 14th St., west of 5th Av., requires experienced SALESMAN. Apply 4th floor, 9 A. M.

LABORERS WANTED. APPLY, READY FOR WORK, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STS., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK for wholesale house; one capable of handling a large number of accounts; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 83 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.

ONE WHO HAS HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE AND SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, COMPANIES WORKED FOR, AGE, AND SALARY DESIRED, ADDRESS LARGE OFFICE, O 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE YOUNG MAN, good penman, to assist on books and do general office work. Address F. O. Box 1469, New York City.

MACHINIST for Singer 71-W-1 machine; competent man with handkerchief experience; state references and salary expected. W. H., 285 Third Downtown.

MACHINIST.—All around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN capable of learning to dye hosiery by art method and make himself generally useful. Y 218 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. and Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

METALLURGIST.—Wanted, as assistant in well equipped metallurgical laboratory of large Baltimore manufacturing plant; experience or knowledge of heat treatment and metallography especially desired; state age, training, experience, and salary expected. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent; traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

MODEL WANTED.

Young man as clothing model, size 37; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Call Employment Dept., 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

NIGHT ENGINEER for low pressure boilers; salary $50. 38 West 51st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. One who has knowledge OF COLLECTION DEPARTMENT AND CAN HANDLE COLLECTORS; one residing in Bronx preferred. Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, COMPETENT, WANTED. APPLY AT 38 NORTH MOORE ST.

OFFICE BOY for wholesale house; permanent position; good chance for a real, live wire; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. O 82 Times.

OFFICE MAN for medium-sized department store; must be familiar modern department store accounting; permanent position; give reference and lowest salary expected. Y 224 Times Annex.

PORTER.—Young man to do light porter work. Reply 84 White St.

PRINTER.—Must have hotel experience; out of town. R 186 Times.

PRODUCTS.

Industrious, intelligent man, thoroughly trained and experienced in certain line of products, raw or manufactured; well recommended and acquainted personally with the trade in his own line; able to buy and sell through such experience; salary and commission; no others considered; good inducements for present and future; state details typewritten briefly; age, activities for past ten years, practical experience in own line; communications considered confidential. A 262 Times Downtown.

PROMOTION MAN.—To promote building material line among architects, engineers; must be energetic, forceful, tactful, have personality, good character, and above draft; there or abroad; some traveling; state salary. Corporation, X 209 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted, familiar with Westchester County along the Sound, in an office doing a large business in that district. A 275 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av., maker of ladies' neckwear, the better kind, would make arrangement for Coast representative on a commission basis.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We want men who are anxious to better themselves to join our city and our outside sales force at once; we need for development honest, ambitious men to whom we will give ample training and guaranteed drawing account while fitting themselves for a position which now pays men $100 and more per week. This organization gives you a square deal. Our Jan. 1 campaign is unique and a hustler can fit himself to make big money by getting into communication with us at once. H. A. Yost, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—A technically educated man wanted for position in Pennsylvania as salesman; must be between 31 and 40 and have knowledge of boiler and engine room operation, be well spoken, and of good appearance; selling experience unnecessary; salary $125 per month, expenses and commission; position worth about $2,400 per year. Address F. O. K., 90 West St., giving age and experience in detail. Replies treated confidentially.

SALESMAN for hardware to sell high-grade line of tools; applicant must be first-class man, of good presence, and have an established following among jobbers and large users in the West and Northwest; men at present employed may write without prevention; all replies treated strictly confidential; salary basis; give full details, stating past experience. Reply to M 287 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Men's wear seasonal side line; pocket sample; universally used; war has made great shortage of competing lines, therefore orders are taken quickly; double or triple commissions for next 8 weeks; send name, address firm, and territory if going on the road within 10 days; sample and information by return mail. H 413 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, preferably with leather or military goods experience, to represent leading house in city and vicinity; salary and commission; write full particulars. Military, 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Our men are making big money; are you? If not, do you want to? Our line is a high-grade one nationally advertised; if you wish to better yourself, get in touch with us at once; drawing account against commission and railroad fares paid. D. D., 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, preferably one acquainted with the drug trade, to sell McCourt's drug label cabinets, roll labels, and boxes in New York City; a commission proposition that offers an opportunity to the right man. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Pa.

SALESMEN wanted at the Frants Premier Distributing Co.; good commission. Apply at any of our offices, 2,010 Broadway, 846 Audubon Av., New York City; 1,587 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,000 Newark Av., Jersey City; 16 Bellville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—A corporation handling a staple article of real merit needs a few more first-class men to fill out their force; good character and education required; railroad fares paid, and drawing account against commission. B. D., 57 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell semi-prepared food to hospitals, sanitariums, and similar institutions, schools, and convents; territory Newark and surrounding towns; salary and commission. S. Gumperts & Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Sideline fabric auto supplies; one personally acquainted with out-of-town buyers now in town; straight commission. American Products Co., 4 West 37th St.

SALESMAN with a good personal appearance; sell a money-making advertising proposition; salary, commission, or both. Call 1726 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, lighting fixture salesman; experienced hustler for developed territory; salary. Lighting Fixtures, 569-571 Broadway.

SALESMAN, one who has established jobbing trade in boudoir and bathing novelties; salary and commission. American Art Novelties, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of novelty rosebud flower trimmings; one handling kindred line for Middle West territory; commission. M. W., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for Middle West; the best line of wood lamps and silk shades on the market; commission basis. Address S. A. 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—HIGH GRADE LADIES' SPORT AND RIDING HABIT; SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS. GEIGER, 106 WEST 39TH.

SALESMAN, experienced, on envelopes; salary or commission. O 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; resident buyers offices; for good line dresses; commission. O 36 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; resident buyers offices; for good line dresses; commission. O 36 Times.

SALESMAN for hardware store; salary. Apply Hardware Store, 621 6th Av.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to meet men for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education; subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; must be live man, capable of taking entire charge at headquarters of large retail chain store company. O 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Opportunity for alert young man to serve a busy executive; thoroughly experienced stenographer will receive liberal salary; position must be filled at once. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., foot of 58th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, about 26 years of age, quick and accurate; must be clean-cut, neat, and well recommended. Apply, fully stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by advertising agency; experience in advertising business not necessary; state experience in full, together with salary. M. M., Box H 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; salary, $12 per week. Call or write Lawson Piano Co., 372 East 149th St.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or call 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEAN-CUT, ENERGETIC MEN, TO SELL THE CAPITAL STOCK OF AN ACTIVE GROWING INDUSTRIAL; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1228, 52 BROADWAY.

STOCK SALESMAN, new dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers. Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.

First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASS WORKERS.

Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.

Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education, $6-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL 57 BETHUNE STREET, NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Apply to W. A. Raser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

TOOLMAKERS, able to work on punch and die work; Connecticut; fair pay. Call 10-1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

WEAVERS.

Ribbon looms; good pay, steady work. Schwartz, 429 8th Av., near 35th.

YOUNG MAN.—A large firm has excellent opportunity for young man possessing initiative; must have elementary knowledge of bookkeeping and able to correspond; stenographer and typewriting desirable but not essential; write, stating age, education, experience, salary desired. Box 48, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, about 28 years, exempt from draft, to qualify as assistant transportation manager large chain store concern; one who has had some experience in handling men preferred; unlimited opportunity. A. B., Box 290, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, college training preferred; initiative; good stenographer, typewriter, index file, general assistant to employment department manager; salary $20. Apply by letter, Mr. Schwartz, Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., Port Richmond, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, as a beginner with a large insurance office; no experience necessary, but must have a good education. In reply mention age, education, and salary desired. A 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 to 30, American, wanted by large manufacturing concern; some office experience, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping necessary; references; state salary expected. O 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in the embroidery business; good opportunity for the right party. Apply at once. M. Hafti, 351 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent and refined, to assist in shipping department of a small manufacturing business; excellent future. O 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper and office assistant; hours 8 to 5:30; state age, salary. H 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Intelligent, high school training, for publication; opportunity for advancement. Theater of Styles, 246 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 Broadway.

C. P. HASSON, T. J. McLAUGHLIN. Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

EFFICIENCY specialist $3,500; exceptional medicinal salesman; silk salesman; office manager (steel-iron trading); purchasing agent; subscription correspondent; 9 bookkeepers $20-$80; clerks $12-$20; stenographers $15-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

YOUNG DOCTOR for manufacturing corporation; salary and office expenses; outside practice allowed; estimator and pricer, plumbing supplies, $1,800-$2,400; manager, new export department, $2,400; well-established house, $4,000-$6,000. Alliance, 29 Liberty St.

EMPLOYMENT MGR. factory help, $2,000-$2,500; Accountant & Assistant, $2,500-$3,500; Shipping Clerk, exprd. domestic shipping, $1,800-$2,500; Bookkeepers, $80-$85; Junior Mech. Draftsmen & Tracers, $25-$40; Stenographers, young, $1,200. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Registration free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

YOUNG MAN.—We can secure for you a position in an attractive department of the army, where trained filing clerks not subject to draft are needed; our six weeks' course fits you for these positions; night and day classes forming now.

National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. Book study. Many graduates. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 8 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; 4 months' radio course in our school; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WOMAN, AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT, CAN ON A CAPITAL OF $50 ENGAGE IN HIGH-CLASS, PERMANENT, AND LUCRATIVE CORSET BUSINESS IN HER OWN HOME. O 9 TIMES.

A VERY SOUND INVESTMENT! HUDSON VALLEY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO.'S 10 per cent. preferred stock; no bonds or mortgages outstanding; ample assets to secure stockholders; an old management; established over fifteen years; one of Poughkeepsie's leading industries; reference, First National Bank; write for particulars or interview; HENRY T. HOAG, District Representative, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WELL-KNOWN MOTOR TRUCK company with a popular-priced and well-established line ranging in price from $750 to $2,200 has a fine opening for one dealer in New York City. The proposition is exceptional and most attractive. The business is firmly established; $10,000 to $15,000 capital required. Only parties of high calibre will be considered; experience not necessary. A 112 Times.

Party owning control of corporation, manufacturing and selling automobile specialty of great merit, which nets 75 per cent. profit, and which has no liabilities and assets of over $5,000, offers sale of his stock, which gives purchaser absolute control; reason for selling can be satisfactorily explained. Call or write Campbell, A. C. C., Room 2001, Woolworth Building, New York.

Moving picture theatre wanted, 700 seats or more, good location, outside Greater New York preferred; rent option lease or purchase; consider partnership; full particulars first letter; no agents. A 273 Times Downtown.

Investing financial interests are invited to reserve a public's openly displayed appreciation of novel commercial motor propelled vehicle that cuts one-third off haulage costs, now being exhibited Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, northeast section, first floor. Tri-Ton Corporation, mfrs., 250 West 54th.

Will sell high-grade garage and machine shop business, ideally located near New York City; quick selling car agencies can be used for manufacturing; mention reference in reply. O 39 Times.

The Conqueror of Winds, Arnoldo Murri, inventor of the great and new system of airplane with movable wings; licensed in Washington; will sell the great invention now. 292 8th Av.

Partner wanted in an established business in infants' novelties; must be salesman with established trade in same line; little capital required. Box H, 58 Times.

Restaurant and tea room; elegantly equipped; good lease; growing business; opposite Arnold Constable; sell cheap for cash. Cavendish, 5 East 40th St.

Broadway, 2,540.—Part of store, suitable high-class decorator, upholsterer, or art line, or any other high-class business. Apply Connoisseur Shop, premises.

Partner with $1,000 can draw $25 week and part of profits; Irish-American preferred, with following. O 299 Times Downtown.

Toy factory for sale, fully equipped, established trade, $600; selling season starts now. E. F., Times Harlem.

Store for sale; suitable for ladies' wear; up-to-date fixtures. Palace Fur Shop, 1,216 St. Nicholas Av.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T." Box 36, Station F.

Business Notices.

A RELIABLE CHICAGO FIRM, WHO HAS been engaged in the liquor business, is anxious to represent an Eastern firm who desires to be represented in the West. We are located in the Loop, and owing to the practical demise of our present business would like to engage in another line, keeping our present working force of seven intact. Y 220 Times Annex.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Mahady, Capt. S. A., to Camp Meade, as member of Tuberculosis Board.
Bancroft, 1st Lt. H. A., to Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth to examine the command for mental and nervous diseases.
Hodges, Capt. F. M., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Topkins, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Dodge.
Toye, Capt. J. E., to Camp Devens.
Spier, 1st Lt. O. B., hon. discharged.

Following promoted to be Majors in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Fox, H.	Graves, L. K.
Mitchell, L. B.	Moore, H. S.
Norvell, E. P.	Fest, E. W.
Reynolds, H. B.	Schorer, E. H.
Strohm, J. G.	Tull, E. B.
Wilson, R. A.	Martin, J. A.

Following to Kelly Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Bowman, F. F.	Jurgens, H. J.
Molsaac, F. C.	Webb, A. P.
Buckley, E. R.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Haynie, W. R.	Rowland, T. D.
Pryor, F. B.	Steiner, I. W.
Thume, G. W.	Wood, J. F.

Gray, 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Dix.
Bailey, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Landon, 1st Lt. L. H., to Neuro-Surgical School at Phila. for inst.
Axtell, Capt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.
Beckley, Capt. C. C., to Camp Pike, to examine command for nervous and mental diseases.
Hasfele, 1st Lt. G. L., to home.
Kline, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Steele, Maj. D. A. K., and Hillyer, 1st Lt. F. M., to Army Gen. Hosp. to be established at Lakewood, N. J.
Hasfele, 1st Lt. G. L., and McCall, 1st Lt. O. M. S., hon. discharged.
Lichty, Capt. M. J., to Camp Taylor.
Littig, Capt. J. V., duty as member physical examining unit, Av.Sec. Sig.C., Camp Taylor, vice Capt. M. J. Lichty.
Canter, 1st Lt. W. B., and Drennen, 1st Lt. S. A., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 32.
Crowell, Capt. W. H., hon. discharged.
Reye, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Wadsworth.
Simmons, 1st Lt. W. C., hon. discharged.
Darling, Maj. W. H., to home.
Osborne, Capt. H. M.; Asbury, 1st Lt. J. T., and Sherman, 1st Lt. W. La R., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Camp Bowie.
Finlayson, Capt. A. D., to Camp Johnston, to examine troops in his specialty.
Alexander, 1st Lt. J., and Utsinger, 1st Lt. O. E., to Neuro-Surgical School, Phila., for inst.
Bowman, 1st Lt. J. L., previous orders revoked; to Camp Sheridan.
King, Capt. J. E., to Camp Cody.
Brackett, 1st Lt. L. G., and Conroy, 1st Lt. F. J., to Ft. Sheridan with hosp. train No. 82.
West, 1st Lt. W. K., to American Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.
Freeman, 1st Lt. C. M., to home.
Bailey, 1st Lt. F. R., and Landon, 1st Lt. L. H., to Neuro-Surgical School at Phila. for inst.
Davis, 1st Lt. S., hon. discharged.
Campbell, Capt. R. D., to Camp Grant.
Geisinger, 1st Lt. J. G., and Herring, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Lee.
Roler, Capt. A. H., to Ft. Sheridan to organize and command Hosp. Train No. 82.
Linton, 1st Lt. E. C., hon. discharged.
Colle, Capt. E. M., to Camp Greenleaf to organize and command Hosp. Train No. 28.
Clarke, 1st Lt. T. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Freeman, 1st Lt. C. M., hon. discharged.
Kane, Capt. A. M., to Camp Dix.
Keenan, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Stough, 1st Lt. C. F., previous orders amended to assign him to duty Jan. 15 instead of Jan. 1; to Ft. Riley.
Ruse, 1st Lt. W. B., previous orders amended to read Maj.
Loeb, Maj. H. W., previous orders amended; to his home in St. Louis.
Danforth, 1st Lt. E., hon. discharged.
Davis, 1st Lt. S., to home.
Stolper, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Myer.
Blancard, 1st Lt. W., previous orders revoked; to active duty from his home in New York.
Horowitz, 1st Lt. J., and Schneider, 1st Lt. H. K., previous orders revoked.
McCarthy, Capt. R. G.; Smith, 1st Lt. W. J., and Giffin, 1st Lt. W. A., hon. discharged.
Murphy, 1st Lt. J. A., to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to Camp Grant.
Gowdy, 1st Lt. F. M., hon. discharged.
Marshall, Capt. G. G., assigned, in addition to his other duties at Ancon Hosp., Canal Zone, as off. in charge of the physical examining unit, Av.Sec., Sig.C., at that place.
Meley, 1st Lt. E. J.; Corn, 1st Lt. J. A., and Cathey, 1st Lt. A. D., previous orders revoked.
Radwood, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Pike, to examine troops for mental and nervous diseases.
Toms, Capt. S. W. S., and Stevenson, 1st Lt. F. B., hon. discharged.
Raulston, 1st Lt. B. O., to Army Med. School.
Roberts, Capt. H. H., to Camp Gordon.
La Riviere, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Bisson, 1st Lt. W. C.; Coen, 1st Lt. C. M., and Downs, 1st Lt. A. W., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Campbell, C. C.	Holmes, C. D.
Coble, S.	Macklin, W. F.
Smith, J. M.	Johnson, G. T.
Biscoe, F. L.	Morris, R. L.
Brickell, J. B.	Berry, S. F.
Cornwell, W. L.	Bloom, L.
Falconer, E. H.	Brooks, S. G.
Glover, C. A.	Deizell, W. A.
Haas, C. D.	Foester, O. O.
Harris, U. B.	Grieger, H.
Hopkins, C. B.	Hill, J. W.
Irwin, J. H.	Hodgkins, E. B.
McGonigle, G. L.	Howe, T. G.
Major, E.	Lane, M.
Marshall, G. D.	McKay, H. W.
Moody, S. S.	Martland, H. S.
Nesbitt, J. H.	Merrit, F. W.
Rudolph, L.	Mount, F. R.
Townsend, M. L.	Richardson, J. R., Jr.
Claypool, J. R.	Smythe, H.
Eberly, K. C.	Van Meter, L. M.

Following, now at place specified, to Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to their stations:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bell, C. W., Camp Sevier.
Caughlan, G. V., Camp Dodge.
Fitzgerald, L. H., Camp Sherman.
Hall, C. W., Camp Grant.
Hubbard, T. B., Camp Sheridan.
Longbrake, G. A., Camp Gordon.
MacMullen, H., Camp Taylor.
Moore, C. O., Camp Sherman.
Palmer, A. T., Camp Beauregard.
Rhine, J., Ft. Sheridan.
Young, E. Y., Camp MacArthur.

Following to Camp Greene, with 58th Inft.:

Verity, Capt. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kalmuts, G. G.	Kincaid, H. C.
Westrate, W.	Wyatt, D.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Ames, 2d Lt. G. P., to Selfridge Field.
Crane, Capt. C. E., to School of Military Aeronautics at Univ. of Cal.
Burky, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Taliaferro.
Black, Capt. E. B., to Kansas City.
Graham, 1st Lt. H. M., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Turcott, 1st Lt. J. C., and Turner, 1st Lt. E. C., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
Ridlon, 2d Lt. J. R., to Waltham, Mass., take station and report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hartman, H. B.	Love, E.
Robbins, W. D.	Butts, E., Jr.
Griffith, R. E.	

Infantry Reserve Corps.

White, 1st Lt. J. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen., South. Dept., for intelligence duty.
Marmaduke, Capt. R. L., appointed to same grade, in Sig. R. C.

Coast Artillery.

Hamm, 2d Lt. W. W., appointed to be 2d Lt., in N. G.
Webb, 2d Lt. B. E., to Coast Defenses of Oahu.
Hamm, 2d Lt. W. W., to Camp Stuart, with 372d Inf.

Medical Corps.

Hommel, 1st Lt. P. R., to Camp MacArthur.
Hill, Maj. P. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Lakewood.
Keefer, Col. F. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Sill.

Quartermaster Corps.

Green, 2d Lt. R. H. A., to Chicago, as asst. to Depot Qm.
Beck, 2d Lt. I. C., to Camp Johnston in command Fire Truck and Hose Co.
Zenne, 2d Lt. C. S.; O'Neill, 2d Lt. M. G.; Baldwin, 2d Lt. J. N., and Jayne, 2d Lt. M. I., to Camp Johnston with headquarters guard.
Day, Capt. H. M., N. Y., as asst. to Depot Qm.
Rock, 2d Lt. B. P., N.A., promoted to be Capt.
Everett, 2d Lt. F. G., to Camp Johnston for inst.
Marvell, 2d Lt. S., hon discharged.
Lohse, 2d Lt. R. L.; Fuller, 2d Lt. G. V., and Meadors, 2d Lt. D. M., to N. Y. as asst. to Depot Qm.
Following to Ft. Sam Houston as asst. to Qm. of Mech. Repair Shop, Unit No. 304:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frey, C.	Snavely, W. A.
Glover, H. C.	Snyder, J. A.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frazier, W. J.	Mooty, F. E.
Lawrence, R. L.	Thaler, J. A.

Following to Mechanical Repair Shop Unit 305, N.A., as asst. to Q.M.:

Garbarini, Capt. G. A., Vet. C., to Camp Taylor as Div. Vet.
McComas, 2d Lt. W.R.
McDonald, 2d Lt. R.B.

Following will report to Qm. Gen.:

FIRST LIEUTENAN

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Premier

The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

VICTORY IS A WONDERFUL THING—ISN'T IT?

Frankly, last year, it took nerve to bring to New York a car that had so many new things on it that there was really nothing with which to compare it. People stood on one another's feet to get a look at the Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift—just as people push and jam to see a British tank or a new type fighting plane. The extraordinary always draws a crowd—that way.

But was the new push-button gear shift practical?

Was the aluminum motor the thing?

Was an eight inch bridge girder frame *necessary?*

Was a "V" type radiator, that made a one hundred and thirty two inch car out of a one hundred and twenty-five inch wheelbase, along the right lines?

Admit it. That's *exactly* the sort of thoughts you had when you visited us last year. We knew *theoretically* we were right—but we couldn't back up our belief with anything more than technical arguments.

This year—what a difference.

Come up and ASK us. We have the kind of proof NOW that people spend money on.

Take your Cutler-Hammer gear shift for example.

Grasp this—for it's startling and true. *A little better than three thousand magnetic shifted Premiers are in the hands of users today—and not since the day we sold the first one has there been even the intimation of a complaint on the gear shift. This is a better showing than the first electric starters made.*

You can get the push-button gear shift *only* on Premier.

* * * * * * *

Now take the aluminum motor.

We did not build the first aluminum motored car in America. That distinction belongs to another Indianapolis car. But we built the *second*—and from the looks of things around several other high-class booths at this show, *the Aluminum motor appears to be pretty well thought of.* The only objection to it is that there aren't nearly enough of them—yet.

In our opinion there isn't a factory in America today that wouldn't go to the aluminum motor if it were *convenient* to make the change. It's no little job to re-tool a factory for an improvement like this. We can't all do what we'd like to—no matter how much our judgment and observation argue that we ought to act.

You see, Premier *started* with an aluminum motor—that's the idea. Others are planning to aluminumize their cars. Some have already. But with one single exception we have had more experience with this advanced type of motor than anybody in America. Meanwhile just remember that the aluminum motor is a fixture in the motor car—for all time to come—and a fixture that is absolutely sure to *dominate.* This is the general decree of practically *all* engineering authority the world over. We were right when we adopted aluminum. Three thousand successful Premier cars in the field confirm it. We want to tell you the fundamental difference in *the action* of an aluminum motor as contrasted with the action of an iron motor—but we can't tell you in *type.* Drop around this week.

* * * * * * *

What do you think of the bridge girder type of frame by this time?

We told you last year it was the thing. We explained how a husky frame under a car kept it *in line,* prevented frictional wear, and eliminated the danger of crystalization by keeping strain and twist off the vital, working parts. We also told you that our frame would keep our car tight and new and *free from rattles.* You have the advantage of us this year. You know as much about it as we do. The Premier cars that have run ten and twelve thousand miles are absolutely as tight fitting and *new* as they were the day they left the factory. Incidentally, look around the show and you'll find that others have quietly adopted Premier's ideas on how a frame ought to be built. For this flattery—much thanks. And these other fellows know what they're about—don't overlook that fact. They're wise—but we were wise FIRST.

* * * * * * *

The Premier scheme for getting more body room into less wheelbase looks pretty good right now—with the cost of operation such a factor.

And the general balance and lightness of our car, harking back to the aluminum motor, is also attractive when you figure tires, gas and general upkeep.

The car's remarkably short turning radius is still a big inducement.

You never can get away from Premier's own distinctive style appeal.

Premier's ravishing beauty is more than skin deep—it is founded on the very innermost marrow of the chassis itself. It sits saucily low, and its compelling grace of line had to antedate even the first blue prints—it could not have been put on as an afterthought.

Hunt till you find a car that somehow makes you think of the boulevards of Europe, and still has a dash of daring originality that is unmistakably *American*—that's Premier.

All in all, we think well of ourselves this year. We have done some things under these stressful war times of which any factory has a right to feel proud. We undertook to shatter a few deep rooted precedents in motor car construction. We voluntarily enlisted in a strenuous fight. We went to the front for your motor car comfort and convenience. We were backed by an almighty good car—and we simply won.

Victory is a wonderful thing—isn't it?

Frankly, we feel that congratulations are in order, and if you like a game, successful aggregation that has made good in a big, constructive way

—drop around.

They don't have latch strings on booths, but if they did—ours would be out where you could get at it.

Respondez-vous si'l vous plait—in person.

Premier is the only car in the show without a crowbar gear shift. We use the dainty and more modern push-button method.

Booth No. B 30, Second Floor.

PREMIER MOTOR CORPORATION
Indianapolis - - U. S. A.

KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS

A. G. KAUFMANN, President. **GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President.** **F. C. STOWERS, Sales Manager.**

1776 Broadway **Telephone, Columbus 4395**